The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XX. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4. 1908. NO. 34

LOCAL NEWS.

Several persons from town attended Uncle Tom's Cabin at Mount Union last Thursday.

The season for legally killing quail opened Monday and on the 15th inst. the deer season opens.

The section men employed on this division observed yesterday as a holiday and did nothing but vote.

The new iron bridge between Alexandria and Petersburg was recently opened to the public and it proves a great convenience to those traveling that section.

Edward Wagner moveed Monday from his own house on Railroad street to the property in Union township owned by C. H. Glazier of Huntingdon, and recently vacated by Mrs. Rachel Webb.

The exchange office of the Saltilio Telephone company which has been maintained in Mapleton for the past year was discontinued Saturday and hereafter service will be rendered through the exchange office at Mount Union.

Having finished loading a car with ties at Portstown last Friday, John M. White, of Huntingdon, was nailing up the car door when a glancing stroke caused a nail to fly, striking him in the left eye and destroying the sight. The injury is causing him much suffering.

John Heck, who had been employed by Geo. W. Wright as driver of his delivey wagon, and Gilbert Wise, formerly a driver in the ganister quarry of the Mount Union Silica Brick Company, have exchanged positions, the change having taken place last week.

Hallowe'en was celebrated by the younger people by the throwing of corn and pebbles. The older lads, who were apt to do damage to property, were warned by Burgess Henderson to desist from the practices of former years. The Burgess and his Chief kept watch on the boys during the fore part of the night and they were rewarded for their vigilance by almost perfect order.

Free passes may be issued to bona fide ex-employes of a railroad who are traveling to re-enter the railroad's service. Passes cannot be extended to the families of employes who died a natural death while in the service of common carriers, though that privilege is accorded to the families of employes killed in the service. These are among the rulings announced by the interstate commerce commission.

The degree team of Lewistown lodge, No, 97. I. O. O. F., went to McVeytown Friday night for the purpose of exemplifying the work of the first degree. The work was put on the floor by a full complement of twenty-one men who though working under the new ritual, with which they are not yet fully familiar, executed the work very satisfactorily. The conferring of the degree was followed by a social hour, in which friendly greetings were exchanged, and then came the refreshments and a "smoker."

A party of Huntingdon ladies was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. David Halk last Thursday afternoon. The party was driven to Mapletan by Alex Decker and arrived at 12 o'clock noon. They took their departure for home about five p. m. These persons composed the party: Mrs. Henry Halk, mother of David Halk, Mrs. John Halk, Mrs. Lawrence Halk, Mrs. John Moore, Mrs. George Woolf, Mrs. Samuel Kauffman, Mrs. Herbert Kauffman, Mrs. John Richardson, Mrs. Bart DeForrest, Mrs. Charles DeForrest, Mrs. Charles Baker, Mrs. Cal Louder, Mrs. Miller.

About 3 o'clock Friday morning a train arrived in Mapleton from New Jersey bringing hundreds of workmen, their camping outfit and tools for working on the pipe line. They were obliged to unload immediately upon the arrival of the train and after this task had been completed they built bon fires and remained about the freight station until morning when teams arrived from the valleys and removed men and outfit onto the right of way over which the line is being constructed in Union and Cass townships. Several car loads of pipe were received and unloaded here last week and teams are engaged at hauling and distributing it along the line which was built during the summer. A number of men from town have secured employment and are assisting with the loading of the pipe on wagons here and also with the laying of pipe in the trenches. Good wages are paid for both labor and teams and there seems to be little trouble in pushing the work.

News of the Churches.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. J. H. Ake, pastor—Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock, led by the pastor.

Services for Sunday November 8th: Sunday school 9.30, class meeting 10.30 a. m., junior league 3.15 and preaching at 7.00 p. m. Preaching service will be in charge of Rev. W. C. Robbins, of Williamsport.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev, Edwin A. Snook, pastor—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Next Sabbath services will be as follows: Sabbath school at 9.30 and preaching at 10.30 a. m., christian endeavor at at 6.15 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, Rev. G. R. Alban, pastor.—Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.00 o'clock. M. F. Rooley, leader.

Services for next Sunday as follows: Sunday school 9.30, class at 10.30 a. m., junior endeavor at 2.00, senior endeavor at 6.00 and preaching at 7.00 p. m.

Report of Latta Grove School.

Following is the report of Latta Grove school for the first month ending Friday, Oct. 23, 1908: D. A. Dell, teacher. Whole number enrolled males 8, females 10, total 18; average attendance for month, males 7, females 10, total 17; per cent. of attendance, males 97, females 99, total 98. Those who missed no time during the month are: Wilbur Lynn, Homer Stever, Mary Stever, Arthur Dell, Mabel Dell, Elsie Wilmore, Daisy Bowman, Elda Dell, Carrie Bowman, Ester Lynn, Maud Stever and Frank Dell.

The large and convenient coal storage bins being erected by Merchant Geo. W. Wright along the siding at the rear of his Main street store are about completed and within the next two weeks coal of a superior quality—both bituminous and anthracite—will be unloaded and distributed among the patrons of this popular dealer. The new bins have been so constructed that the labor of transferring coal from the cars to them will be reduced and a great saving will be the result. Prices of coal will be readjusted and patrons will share the advantages resulting from this modern improvement.

Following an established custom, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Swope last Wednesday enjoyed their annual outing to the Heffner homestead in Juniata township where Mrs. Swope was born and raised. They were accompanied on this visit by their daughter, Mrs. T. L. Banks and husband, of Altoona, and Mrs. Swope's sister, Mrs. B. F. Corbin, of Henderson township. The Heffner homestead is occupied by Mr. Rudolph Bush and family and they very hospitably entertained the visitors on the occasion of their annual visit. Mr. Swope and party very much appreciate the kindness shown them by Mr. Bush and family and desire that we assure them of the kindly feeling they have for the old homestead and the present occupants.

Irwin Calkins, 30 years old, employed by A. C. Bedford & Company, near Huntingdon, made an attempt to end his life at his home early Saturday morning by cutting his throat with a razor, and is now lying in the Altoona hospital in a very critical condition. Calkins cut his throat with a razor, inflicting a deep gash extending clear across one side of his neck, but failed to cut the jugular vein. His attempt at self destruction was discovered by the members of his family and he was hurried to Huntingdon, where he received temporary medical attention. He was taken to Altoona on Way passenger and was admitted to the hospital. His condition is extremely critical, and it is doubtful if he can recover as other complications have set in.

The first social event of the season was held at the home of W. H. Spangler last evening when Mrs. Spangler entertained twenty of her lady friends. Having scorned to favor their masculine friends with invitations none were there and it is somewhat of a guess just how the ladies conducted their Adamless entertainment, but all report a great good time. The guests were Mrs. D. B. Miller, Mrs. Susan Oswalt, Miss Florence Oswalt, Mrs. Hattie Wood, Mrs Nora. Miller, Mrs. Lizzie Hooper, Mrs. W. H. Dell, Mrs. John E. Montgomery, Mrs. John Heck, Miss Maud Heck, Mrs. A. T. Coder, Miss Olive Coder, Miss Cora Coder, Mrs. John White, Mrs. M. L. Rex, Mrs. J. G. Hicks, Miss Emeline Thayer, Miss Georgianna Thayer Miss Laura Gillam, of Mapleton and Mrs. D. E. Parker, of Juniata.

PERSONAL NOTES.

—Mrs. D. E. Parker, of Juniata, is visiting friends in this vicinity.

—Chas. F. Banks left to-day to visit friends in the eastern part of the state.

—James Foster, of Tyrone, visited W. F, Gilliam's family in Mapleton last Sunday.

—Miss Amelia Foust, of Mill Creek, spent part of last week with her friend Margaret Hicks.

—Mrs. George Rogers, of Warrior Ridge, visited her sister, Mrs. Ada Buchanan, yesterday.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. Edwards, of near Cooks station on the E. B. T. R. R., were guests of the latter's cousin, B. F. Slates, and wife Monday.

—John S. Hertzler, of Pittsburgh, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. J. Melvin Miller, for several days past.

—Constable James G. Spangler, of Altoona, spent a few hours Sunday with his mother and brother in Maplelon.

—Landis E. Himes, employed as a fireman on the Pittsburg division, is spending a few days with his wife here.

—W. T. Decker, wife and son, Jay, of Newton Hamilton, spent Sunday with S. B. Neice and family on Gurd avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hicks and daughter Margaret visited in Cassville Sunday last, with Misses Margaret and Prudence Dean.

—Mrs. W. H. Stonebraker, of Mill Creek, spent a few hours in Mapleton Friday evening as the guest of Mrs. G. W. Yocum.

—Thomas Gardner, of the P. R. R. office force, was called to Millerstown Monday evening on account of the sudden death of his mother.

—Mrs. Ross Beale, of Altoona, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brumbaugh on Railroad street for a few days during the week.

—John P. Quarry, the monarch of Quarry Hollow, in Hares' valley, was in Huntingdon Monday attending to various items of business.

—Mrs. Charles S. Slates and children visited her brother W. E. Johnson and family near Newton Hamilton from Friday until Sunday evening.

—Rev. Mark G. Holtzman, of Millersburg, was the guest of friends in Mapleton for a couple days during the past week, returning home Sunday afternoon.

—Miss Edna Shultz, of Spruce Creek, returned home Sunday after a pleasant visit of several days with the Misses Olive and Cora Coder at their home in Union township.

—Herbert M. Henderson and wife, of Juniata, visited over Sunday with friends here. Monday they went to Harrisburg and spent the day, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Alma.

—Roy O'Connor, Samuel Bennett, William Buchanan and John Patterson, who are employed on the oil pipe line, left today for Cassville where they will be engaged for several days.

—Mrs. Rachel Webb, who several weeks ago went to Altoona with a view of locating in that city, is shipping her household effects to Derry Station, Westmoreland county, where she will reside.

—Robert Smith, of Altoona, stopped over Sunday with his grandfather, George L. Smith, and family, being enroute to his home after a visit of several days with his brother-in-law, W. T. Steel, at Aughwick Mills.

—Frank S. Yetter suffered with quinsy during the greater part of the week. He was able to be out Monday and that day experienced his first relief from intense suffering which had been his lot four days and four nights previous.

—Mrs, Mary Summers, of Huntingdon, Mrs. Alice Shoemaker, of McConnellstown, and Mrs. Lizzie Shoemaker, of Ohio, formed a trio of ladies that visited in Mapleton the early part of the week, being guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Buchanan.

—Rev. W. C. Robbins, of Williamsport, was the guest of A. W. Swope, Esq., and wife last Friday. On Sunday Rev. Robins preached in the M. E. church at Orbisonia and next Sunday evening will occupy the pulpit in the Mapleton M. E. church. His theme will be temperance.

—Hon. W. F. Hill, of Huntingdon Master of the State Grange of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by President Roosevelt as one of the five delegates to represent the United States at the International Institute of Agriculture which convenes at Rome, Italy, on Noyember 20th.

Daniel G. Neff.

Daniel G. Neff, an aged and respected resident of Alexandria, died at the home of his son, Dr. E. E. Neff, in Altoona, at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, of diseases incident to old age. He had been in failing health for some time on account of his advancing years and some ten days ago he went to Altoona on a visit to his son in the hope that he might be benefitted. He grew gradually worse and sank until he was called to the reward that awaits him in the world beyond. Deceased was born in August, 1829, at Alexandria, and was a life long resident of the town, being one of its oldest and most respected residents. He was an unassuming man but of broad mind and benevolent. He was known and esteemed throughout that section of Huntingdon county and the news of his death was learned with sincere regret. He was a faithful member of the Reform church at Alexandria, and took an active interest in the affairs of the congregation. His wife preceded him to the grave in 1901 and he is survived by the following children: Dr. E. E. Neff, of Altoona; Andrew C., Clara S., Benjamin L. and Walter S. Neff, of Alexandria.

The funeral was held at Alexandria this morning at 10 o'clock; interment in the church cemetery.

Jonathan Evans.

Jonathan Evans, Esq., for many years one of the leading citizens of Trough Creek, died at his home in Tod township on Saturday morning October 24, 1908, at 11:30 o'clock, of general debility, aged two days less than 86 years. He was like a sturdy oak among the men of the community, being a man of high character, active in every walk of life, and enjoying the esteem of his friends and neighbors. In his home district he served in almost every official capacity. He was an active Republican, a consistent member of the M. E. church for more than half a century, and died triumphant in the faith of his Lord and Master. Mr. Evans is survived by four sons and three daughters, as follows: Rev Simpson B. Evans, a well known Methodist minister residing at Harrisburg; Francis and Charles, of Tod township; Amos, of Cass; Mrs. Eli Keith, near Broad Top city, and Misses Olive and Agnes, at home. The funeral of Mr. Evans took place on Tuesday morning, his pastor, Rev. I. J. Reeser, officiating. We extend to the sons and daughters of their venerable, upright father our sympathy in their bereavement.

David Bolinger.

Mount Union Republican: Our community was pained to learn that David Bolinger, the other and older adopted son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Bollinger had died Saturday evening October 31st. He developed typhoid fever shortly after his brother Miller died, and had it in a severe form, and at last succumed to its ravages. David Bolinger was a good young man, a christian, industrious, and the mainstay of his parents. This is a very sad home These sons were the hope and comfort of their parents, and now as age is creeping on them they are taken away, leaving them with much of the light of life shut out. The world is very full of sorrow, and surely we are instructed that we have no abiding city here. Happy are we when we can look forward to a city whose maker and builder is God, which shall abide forever, and where there shall be no tears, nor sorrow or crying, where God shall wipe away all tears, The funeral occurred to-day, at 2 o'clock, at the home near Ewing's Mill in Allenport. [The Bolinger family several years ago resided in Mapleton where they have many friends who are sorry to learn of the death of this young man.]

James Bohrman, of Mifflin, convicted of setting the mountains on fire in the Lewistown Narrows on September 15, has been sentenced by Judge Woods to pay a fine of $10, costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the Mifflin county jail. District Attorney Houser, recognizing, as did the Judge, that the man was weak mentally, asked that the court might be as lenient as possible in passing sentence. Bohrman was captured in the mountains while walking through the underbrush lighting matches and scattering them broadcast. The fire thus ignited burned over several hundred acres of timber, the greater portion of which was the property of Judge Woods himself.

THANKSGIVING DAY NOV. 26.

President in Proclamation Says Life is Waated Which is Spent Piling Heap Upon Heap.

The president on Saturday issued the annual Thanksgiving proclamation in which he pointed out the steady growth of the nation in strength, worldly power, wealth, and population, and that our average individual comfort and well-being is higher than that of any other country in the world. For this, he declares, Americans owe it to the Almighty to show equal progress in moral and spiritual things. The proclamation follows:

By the president of the United States of America: A proclamation.

Once again the season is at hand, when, according to the custom of our people, it becomes the duty of the president to appoint a day of prayer and of thanksgiving to God.

Year by year this nation grows in strength and worldly power. During the century and a quarter that has elapsed since our entry into the circle of independent peoples, we have grown and prospered in material things to a degree never known before, and not now known in any other country. The thirteen colonies which struggled along the seacoast of the Atlantic and were hemmed in but a few miles west of tidewater by the Indian-haunted wilderness, have been transformed into the mightiest republic which the world has ever seen.

Its domains stretch across the continent from one to the other of the two greatest oceans, and it exercises dominion alike in the Arctic and tropic realms. The growth in wealth and population has surpassed even the growth in territory. Nowhere else in the world is the average of individual comfort and material well being as high as in our fortunate land.

For the very reason that in material well being we have thus abounded, we owe it to the Almighty to show equal progress in moral and spiritual things. With a nation, as with the individuals who make up a nation, material well being is an indispensable foundation. But the foundation avails nothing by itself. That life is wasted, worse than wasted, which is spent in piling heap upon heap, those things which minister merely to the pleasure of the body and to the power that rests only with wealth.

Upon material well being as a foundation must be raised the structure of the lofty life of the spirit, if this nation is properly to fulfill its great mission and to accomplish all that we so ardently hope and desire. The things of the body are good; the things of the intellect better, but best of all are the things of the soul; for, in the nation as in the individual, in the long run, it is character that counts. Let us, therefore, as a people, set our faces resolutely against evil, and with broad charity, with kindliness and good will toward all men, but with unflinching determination to smite down wrong, strive with all the strength that is given us for righteousness in public and in private life.

Now, therefore, I Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do set apart Thursday, the 26th day of November next, as a day of general thanksgiving and prayer, and on the day I recommend that the people shall cease from their daily work, and in their homes or in their churches, meet devoutly to thank the Almighty for the many and great blessings they have received in the past, and to pray that they may be given strength so to order their lives as to deserve a continuation of these blessings in the future.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirty-first day of October in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eight, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-third.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The proclamation ends: "By the President, Alvey A. Adee, acting secretary of state."

In order to halt the disregard of laws relative to carrying guns by unnaturalized persons without a license, State Game Commissioner Kalbfus had directed his game wardens to warn as many men as possible. Lately arrests of Italians have been made wholesale for carrying guns when they have not the necessary papers and Kalbus has ordered hundreds of notices printed in Italian and other languages which will be posted on trees notifying the men of the risk they run.

SPECULATOR IS MISSING

Warrant Out For Man Who Made Newark Money Mad.

HE CANNOT BE FOUND

Charles F. Washburn, Formerly of Scranton, Accused of Obtaining Money Under False Pretense—Admitted He Bought and Sold Stocks For Investors, Many of Whom Doubled and Redoubled Their Money, and As His Fame Spread People Rushed to Hand Funds to Him.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 2.—A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Charles F. Washburn, the former Scranton man, whose financial deals created a sensation in upper New Jersey and Long Island. He said he had made as high as 50 per cent for persons who invested their money with him.

Washburn is accused by Augustus Wiff, of Lyndhurst, N. J., of obtaining money under false pretenses, and the Newark police intimate that there are hundreds of persons who will sit up when they hear the news.

Washburn was sought in vain at the offices of F. G. Stone & Co., brokers, of Newark, with whom he had offices and through whom he did business.

He could not be found at Richmond Hill, L. I., either.

Washburn came to Newark last spring from Scranton and took up his residence with his wife's brother, Burton W. Gibson, a plasterer and bricklayer, of Richmond Hill.

Almost immediately after his arrival in Richmond Hill Washburn opened an "investment" office in the Glenwood avenue house.

His fame spread, and in a short time the town was money mad. Washburn's business grew. Money intrusted to him doubled and redoubled for the investors. Men and women, rich and poor, people with a few dollars and people with thousands, rushed to hand their money to him, and to all there came a golden harvest.

At first Washburn used to make daily reports to his clients, but in a very short time he said he would be unable to issue reports more often than once a month. He was perfectly frank in saying that he bought and sold stocks with the money intrusted to him, and made no secret at all of the fact that he depended solely on his "judgment" to increase the investments of his depositors.

Some of the big profits reaped by the latter were enormous. One hundred per cent in a day was nothing extraordinary. One man put up $100 and trebled it in three days; another "invested" $2000 and in three days had cleaned up $2300, with $2000 still to his account on Washburn's books.

After the appearance of a story last September Washburn's trade fell off some. Most of his substantial clients dropped away, carrying their profits with them, and left Washburn to deal with smaller fry.

TRAMPED TO DEATH BY MULES

Old Man, Knocked Down, Is Unable to Regain His Feet.

York, Pa., Nov. 2.—While working among a drove of mules, George Shenberger was knocked down by the animals and sustained injuries that caused his death. Mr. Shenberger was sixty-five years old, and when he was thrown to the ground he was unable to regain his feet, and more than a score of animals trampled upon him. Their hoofs cut his body and a number of his ribs were broken. It was several hours before the old man's unconscious body was found lying in the stock yard pen.

President's Thanksgiving Proclamation

Washington, Nov. 2.—The president issued the annual Thanksgiving proclamation, in which he pointed out the steady growth of the nation in strength, worldly power, wealth and population, and that our average of individual comfort and well-being is higher than that of any other country in the world. For this, he declares, Americans owe it to the almighty to show equal progress in moral and spiritual things. The president then sets apart Thursday, Nov. 26, as a day of thanksgiving.

Mob Storms School to Punish Teacher.

Cleveland, Nov. 2.—A mob of 250 men, women and children stormed the Central school, in an attempt to wreak their vengeance upon John Elliott, a teacher, who had punished two seventh grade boys. Sheriff McGorry sent a deputy to the school, and he escorted the teacher from the building. As they left sticks and stones were hurled at them, and Elliott would have been torn from his protector had not the police arrived. When the mob formed Janitor G. Hitton barred the school doors and telephoned to the sheriff.

Shot Dead In Political Quarrel.

Forsker, Okla., Nov. 2.—During a political quarrel, Frank S. Seward, local Democratic committeeman, shot and killed John H. Milam, a farmer, of Pawhuska, Okla. The shooting occurred in Seward's hardware store. Milam was a Republican. The men became engaged in a heated political debate. Suddenly Seward drew a revolver and fired five shots into Milam's head. Milam had been prominent in Osage Indian affairs for years.

SURGERY SAVES BRAIN

Little Girl, Mentally Deranged Five Years, Sane Again.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 2.—After being mentally deranged for five years, nine-year-old Edith Williams, of Plymouth, is now being restored to sanity by an operation successfully performed at the Mercy hospital in this city.

Five years ago the child fell from a fence and fractured her skull. She recovered her physical health, but her mind has ever since been deranged, and all efforts to cure her failed.

A few days ago physicians who examined her decided that the derangement was caused by a portion of crushed bone pressing upon the brain, and an operation was performed and this was removed. The child's mind is now clear, and the physician says she will be mentally sound again.

FINES FOR BIRDS ON HATS

Two Millinery Concerns Plead Guilty to Violating Law.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 2.—Secretary Rice, of the Audubon society, of South Carolina, obtained through a magistrate warrants against two Columbia dry goods and millinery concerns charging violations of the laws for the protection of non-game birds. The action taken by Mr. Rice is the second move of the kind that has been made against Columbia millinery concerns.

The defendants pleaded guilty and were fined $2 each.

DIED SUDDENLY IN WILDS OF MEXICO

Dr. Samuel T. Davis, of Lancaster, Dies on Hunting Trip.

Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 2.—A telegram was received here telling of the death of Dr. Samuel T. Davis on Oct. 28 in the mountain district of Mexico while on a gunning expedition with A. C. Kepler, of this city. The telegram states that Dr. Davis died from heart failure near Colonia-Pachico, Mexico, and was buried on the following day. The hunters were in camp and were a week's journey from civilization. Dr. Davis was a former president of the state board of health, was president of the select branch of councils of this city and one of its most prominent citizens in municipal, medical and social circles.

In company with Mr. Kepler, he has hunted big game in all parts of Canada, British Columbia, Mexico and the United States, and has been a prolific and interesting writer on the subject. An effort will be made to bring his body to Lancaster.

TRAGIC END OF PRANK

Merchant Fatally Shot For Pulling Mask From Child's Face.

Washington, Nov. 2.—A Hallowe'en prank had a tragic ending in the death here at the Georgetown hospital of Frank Kretzmer, a prominent young merchant of Rockville, Md., as the result of wounds said to have been inflicted by Nicholas Offutt, also of Rockville.

The shooting occurred in Kretzmer's store in Rockville. Offutt claimed, it is said, that Kretzmer had insulted his little sister by pulling her mask from her face when she entered his store with several youngsters in Hallowe'en garb and played childish pranks. Offutt disappeared immediately after the shooting and has not been found.

Killed By Shot Aimed at Maskers.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2.—Firing his revolver at a crowd of young Hallowe'en masqueraders who had teased him, J. O. Fisher, a negro bootblack, shot and killed George Laub, who was walking with his wife and five children, at Columbia avenue and Marston street. When Laub sank dead to the pavement an angry street crowd closed in on the negro. Shouts of "Lynch him!" went up, and it was only by brandishing his revolver and firing once more over the heads of the people that the bootblack saved his life until policemen were rushed to the scene and arrested him.

She Horsewhips Robber.

Quakertown, Pa., Nov. 2. — Mrs. George Zuck, of Zion Hill, while husking corn, saw two strange men enter her dwelling. Grabbing a horsewhip, she followed them and discovered one of the men ransacking closets in the kitchen. She trounced him as long as he was within reach. Going upstairs, she met the second man, and likewise flogged him. In trying to escape he was caught on the pickets of a fence over which he was climbing, and while in this predicament the woman rained blow after blow upon his back.

Shot to Death In His Yard.

Roanoke, Va., Nov. 2.—Edward Gorman, a young farmer, was shot to death in his yard in this county. Sydney Britts, another young farmer, who lives near the Gorman place, is missing, and it is said that a brother of Britts brought him to Roanoke after the shooting, and that Sydney Britts boarded a train here for unknown parts. The two men had been enemies.

Lost Youth, Verdict $17,500.

Chicago, Nov. 2.—In one day after a broken trolley pole fell on the head of Mrs. Julia Konold, her hair naturally a chestnut brown, turned completely white and her face aged at least fifteen years. A verdict for $17,500 was rendered in her favor against the Union Traction company.

RIDICULING VON BUELOW

Explanation of Kaiser's Interview Causes Press to Mock Him.

MORE RESIGNATIONS REPORTED

It Is Said German Premier Will Insist That His Resignation Be Accepted and Secretary of Foreign Affairs Tenders His—Emperor Plainly Stated In Interview That German People Did Not Like England, and Von Buelow Declares Had He Known of It He Would Have Suppressed It.

Berlin, Nov. 2.—Throughout the German empire the newspapers are ridiculing and mocking Chancellor von Buelow as a result of his explanation of the interview with the kaiser, published in a London newspaper, in which Wilhelm made supposedly weighty statements affecting three of the great world powers.

Each criticism holds that Von Buelow's position is untenable in that he now is assuming full responsibility for the interview, which he had never seen prior to its publication and which he declared he would have favored suppressing had he known of the kaiser's intended action.

Chief among the many subjects discussed by the kaiser in the interview was German feeling for England, at the present time, which he plainly stated was unfriendly, and that the German masses did not like England.

In England this found quick response from persons close to the government who said the utterance would have the tendency to make England increase its naval efficiency and numerical standing in ships as a sort of "antidote" to German unfriendliness.

As a result of this interview Chancellor von Buelow requested the emperor to accept his resignation, but the sovereign would not listen to the demand. Increasing ridicule of the premier makes it likely that he will again insist that his resignation be accepted.

It is reported that Herr von Schoen, secretary for foreign affairs, has also tendered his resignation, in connection with the recent publication in a London newspaper of the emperor's interview.

FOUND SKELETON ON MT. VERNON ESTATE

Home of George Washington Scene of Murder.

Washington, Nov. 2.—Through the finding of the skeleton of a man on the historic Mount Vernon estate, at one time the home of George Washington, the authorities of Fairfax county, Va., have to solve what appears to be a murder mystery.

Gatekeeper Vickers, employed on the estate, discovered the skeleton, together with the dead man's clothes, a gold watch, a bottle of whiskey and a calendar in a patch of woods near the entrance to the grounds. Upon the calendar the name "Antonio" was written, and a bullet was discovered among the bones. The theory of the police is that an Italian workman, employed two years ago in the construction of a [illegible] was shot by one of his [illegible]

All Comforts of Home In Jail.

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 2.—The six months' confinement to the county jail to which Charles E. Bellows, the local druggist, was sentenced for his persistence in selling liquor illegally, is not going to be irksome if the druggist can help it. He has two cells cozily fitted up in the institution and will refresh his mind with readidng while taking daily strolls in the corridor, to which he is given freedom. As soon as he went to the jail Bellows had brought from his home chairs, tables, rugs and other fittings of comfort. He will have books and magazines and will not suffer from the pangs of jail provender. His meals will be sent him from his home.

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

Tuesday, October 27.

Cardinal Francis Mathieu, of France, died in London after an operation.

Rev. Dr. Hiram Bingham, the noted Congregational missionary, who underwent a surgical operation at Johns Hopkins hospital at Baltimore, died.

The supreme court of the United States set Jan. 4 for hearing of arguments in the case of the "commodities clause" of the Hepburn railroad rate act.

Because of ill health, Secretary Metcalf has been obliged to cancel his engagement to address a political gathering at Charlestown, W. Va., next Friday, and has declined an invitation to speak at Akron, O.

Wednesday, October 23.

Miss Therese Heinfurter, ninety-seven years old, died at Hudson, Wis., and is said to have been the oldest spinster in America.

With his neck broken, the result of falling down stairs at Milwaukee, Wis., Herman Haedkeb, aged forty-four, lived twenty-eight hours before he expired.

The greater portion of the thickly housed summer colony at Salisbury Beach, Mass., was wiped out by a fire which destroyed more than 100 cottages, entailing a loss of $100,000.

Rev. E. H. Nelson, who until two weeks ago was pastor of the Camden (N. J.) Methodist Episcopal church, died suddenly at the residence of Rev. E. E. White, at Delaware City, Del., where he was visiting.

Thursday, October 29.

Dr. M. W. Stryker, president of Hamilton college, was seriously injured in a runaway accident at Clinton, N. Y.

Private Mike Beecham, of the First cavalry, who ran amuck at Camp Stotsenburg last May and killed four of his comrades, was sentenced to life imprisonment at Manila.

While sitting in a rear room of her home at Pooler, near Savannah, Ga., Mrs. W. E. Torrence, wife of an engineer, was fired upon and instantly killed by Solomon Riley, a negro boy, who was arrested.

Friday, October 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie arrived in New York from Europe on Thursday.

Dr. Shirley Bragg, Alabama state jail inspector and a nephew of General Braxton Bragg, shot and killed himself at Montgomery, Ala.

All the schools and amusement places in Nanticoke, near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., have been closed because of an epidemic of diphtheria.

Apparently in good health and in the act of making a medical examination, Dr. Edwin S. Hutchins dropped dead of heart failure beside the operating table in his office at Spokane, Wash.

Saturday, October 31.

Hugh Kelly, banker, sugar manufacturer and philanthropist, died at his residence in New York, aged fifty years.

James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, it is reported, has been offered the presidency of the Colorado Agricultural college at Fort Collins, and it is said he will resign to accept it.

Reports from Tampico, Mex., show that over fifty lives have been lost in the oil fields as a result of the poisonous gases emitting from the big hole in the ground caused by the recent fire.

As the result of a double shooting in the Madera hotel, at Morgantown, W. Va., John Watts, chief engineer of the hotel, is dead, and May Massele, a waitress, is in a critical condition from a bullet wound near her heart.

Monday, November 2.

Three colored children were trapped in a hovel at Washington and burned to death.

Hiccoughs are slowly killing E. V. D. Haskell, ill for several months at Atlanta, Ga.

In an address at Bangor, Pa., Bishop Talbot rejoiced that Christians all over the world were becoming more liturgical.

A burglar in full dress got $1500 in jewels from Mrs. E. V. Roddin's home in Chicago during an evening reception.

John B. Jackson, president of the Fidelity Title & Trust company, of Pittsburg, was killed by being thrown from his horse while riding along Grant boulevard.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week Beginning Nov. 3, 1908.

By REV. S. H. DOYLE.

Topic.—Commending our society.—V. Its missionary and evangelistic zeal.—Matt. xxii. 9-10.

In one of his books a celebrated English writer has a chapter on converts, and, to the great surprise of those who are informed upon the subject, he argues that the Christian church is making little headway today, that converts are few, and that conversions are almost a thing of the past. Strange that a man, usually so well informed, should have so little knowledge of the church's work in this respect. The source of his information must have been limited, or what he says may be true of England, but it is surely not true concerning the church at large. The fact is that the church has probably never striven harder for converts and was never more successful in the same period of time than between the great Wales revival and those in America under the great interdenominational campaigns under Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and Mr. Alexander, the great chorus leader. Missionary interest has greatly increased in recent years, the greatest step forward being the interest of men in the conversion of the world. Great business men are giving time, money and thought to conversions as scarcely ever before. They are shrewd men and would not take hold of a work that has been proved a failure. Pastors are seeking souls as never before, and with very few exceptions a purer evangelical gospel was never preached more earnestly than today.

The Christian Endeavor movement has also for over a quarter of a century been a tremendous force in making converts both at home and abroad. It has given through its regular denominational channels hundreds of thousands of dollars to missions, and money for missions was never better spent than in the last ten years, according to results. There have been great revivals in Japan. Korea is practically a Christian nation. China is awakened, especially along educational lines, and the mission schools are doing a great work among the boys and girls and the youth of China. In India there has been a great movement among the "outcasts" toward Christianity, and conversions are being made in great numbers.

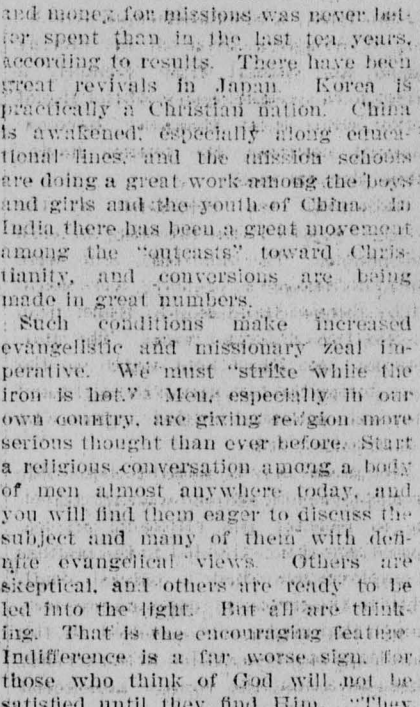
Such conditions make increased evangelistic and missionary zeal imperative. We must "strike while the iron is hot." Men, especially in our own country, are giving religion more serious thought than ever before. Start a religious conversation among a body of men almost anywhere today, and you will find them eager to discuss the subject and many of them with definite evangelical views. Others are skeptical, and others are ready to be led into the light. But all are thinking. That is the encouraging feature. Indifference is a far worse sign. For those who think of God will not be satisfied until they find Him. "They that seek shall find." Let us be evangelists upon every occasion and by God's grace and power lead these seeking ones to Christ.

BIBLE READINGS.

Isa. lii. 1-7; lv. 1-7; Dan. xii. 3; Neh. xv. 1; Matt. vi. 10; x. 7, 8; Acts i, 8; ii, 37-47; viii. 1-8; Rom. x. 14, 15; Jas. v, 19, 20.

A Long Time Leader.

Twenty-two years ago, when the New York State Christian Endeavor union was formed, a Poughkeepsie pastor, Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D., was chosen to the presidency. The following year the same gentleman was re-elected, his pastorate having changed to Yonkers in the meantime.



REV. HOWARD B. GROSE, D. D.

Ever since that long ago day Dr. Grose has been a warm friend not only of Christian Endeavor in general, but of New York State Christian Endeavor in particular. As editor of the leading missionary publication of the Baptist denomination Dr. Grose has come to be known far and wide. He has held many positions of prominence and trust in the worldwide Endeavor field.

IN FINAL ROUNDUP

Republican Party Workers Confident of Taft's Election Now Work to Make Clean Sweep

PENROSE VISITS PITTSBURGH

Creates Unbounded Enthusiasm and Receives Assurances That Factional Strife Is Ended—Governor Stuart Talks to Laboring Men—Democrats Gum Shoe for Congressmen.

It being now generally conceded that William H. Taft will be elected president of the United States next week Republican party workers in these last days of the campaign are turning their attention to the contests in the congressional, senatorial, legislative and county districts, and it is gratifying to note that their work along those lines is being done with remarkable effectiveness.

The Democrats, to all intents and purposes, elected their presidential candidate at the very outset of the campaign. Practically before the Republican campaign was opened the Democrats, with their usual brag and bluster, deliberately served notice upon the whole country that W. J. Bryan, the former Populist, former free silver advocate, former 16 to 1 apostle, the former government ownership adherent and the former general agent of rost-tinted prosperity, would, beyond all question of doubt, be elected to succeed President Roosevelt at the coming general election. With the Democrats there was absolutely no doubt about the ultimate fulfillment of their positive and confident prediction.

Since then, however, the Republicans have opened their campaign, going into the contest in dead earnest and now, lo and behold, a wonderful change has been wrought. There is no longer any real doubt as to the triumphant election of Judge Taft. New York, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, all claimed at the outstart for Candidate Bryan, are now safely and certainly lined up in the Republican column, and it is conceded by both sides that if there are to be surprises in the contest they are likely to come from the south, no longer solid when the contest is between such men as Candidate Bryan and Judge Taft.

The very healthy condition of the Republican national campaign has enabled many of the national Republican leaders to get into congressional districts where the desperate Democratic managers have determined, if possible, to select Democratic congressmen to succeed safe and sane Republicans.

Confident of the election of Judge Taft, United States Senator Penrose has been able to abandon for a time his work in looking after the national campaign in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, and has been taking a swing around the political circle in Pennsylvania, giving a helping hand in the congressional, senatorial, legislative and county contests, and his efforts seem to have been abundantly rewarded. After a monster meeting in Pittsburgh last week, at which Senator Penrose spoke, creating almost unbounded enthusiasm, the senator the following day appeared at Republican headquarters in that city and was tendered a reception which in size and enthusiasm has never been excelled by a reception to a political leader in the grand old "Republican state of Allegheny county." The reception given Senator Penrose was a most emphatic demonstration. It was a convincing tribute to his determination to be absolutely fair and honest in his party leadership and it was a notice to the whole state that there is to be no factional strife in Republican affairs in the future. In short, the senator's reception in Pittsburgh, where Republican factions have been cradled in the recent past, tells in a most gratifying way. In the course of his Pittsburgh speech Senator Penrose, among other interesting political things, said:

"The extraordinary prosperity which followed the enactment of the Dingley bill is without precedent in the history of civilization. That prosperity has received a check on account of the great disturbances in world finances resulting from the Boer and Russo-Japanese wars and the local disturbances resulting from the great losses from the Baltimore and San Francisco disasters. A lack of sufficient currency has been a leading factor in this interruption to our prosperity. The panic has been largely financial, temporary in character and not comparable to the conditions prevailing under the Wilson low tariff act. The second great issue, therefore, before the people at this time is a reorganization of the banking and currency laws to furnish a safe currency for the convenience of the people in their daily exchanges.

"What the people of the United States want now and what the people of this section of Pennsylvania want beyond any other section of the whole country is immediate return to the conditions of prosperity which were ours for so many years after the election of 1896. Can we best intrust the task to the Republican party or to the Democratic party? Is there anything in the history of the Democratic party in the past to justify the belief that it is fitted in any way to bring the country back to a condition of industrial prosperity? On the other hand the record of the Republican party is one of brilliant achievement."

A more truthful and more reasonable statement than this of Senator Penrose's could not be made. It covers in a convincing way the vital issue in the pending contest. Of course, the party candidates speak for themselves. Judge Taft has done very many important things and has done them well. Candidate Bryan has done nothing but make himself rich lecturing upon his fanciful vagaries.

Aside from Senator Penrose no man has done more to re-establish confidence in the Republican party in Pennsylvania and the whole country for that matter than Governor Edwin S. Stuart. Factional strife was tearing the vitals out of the Republican party when delegates from every section of the state met to name a Republican candidate for governor. Senator Penrose and all the other state leaders were much alarmed at the situation. An honest man, a magnetic man, a magnificent man was the urgent demand of the hour. Mr. Stuart had served as mayor of Philadelphia. He was known far and wide for his sterling integrity. He was named as the Republican candidate and his nomination practically guaranteed his election. He made a tour of the state, showing in his attractive personality the manner of man he was. He pledged himself and his party to an earnest, honest and faithful administration. The people took him at his word and in every instance he has made good his word and more. He has given to the state, without fuss and feathers, one of the best administrations it has ever had.

Truly Governor Stuart has kept the faith and no man in the state is in better position to ask the voters for their continued support for his party. At a monster Republican meeting at Braddock, that great labor center, last week Governor Stuart said:

"This is the most important election since the days of Abraham Lincoln. The Republican party, which has the best interests of the country at heart, should be maintained in power. The issues are the same as in 1896 and in 1900. The prosperity this country has enjoyed has no parallel in history and the credit from this marvelous growth goes to the Republican party. It established the interstate commerce commission and commissioner of labor, regulated the hours of railroad employes, made it possible for a workingman to recover damages for injuries received in public service, restricted the immigration of criminal classes and is building the Panama canal, the most stupendous work in this or any other country.

"Don't overlook the laws enacted for your welfare by the party of Roosevelt. What did Mr. Bryan do for the laboring man while in congress? He appears today with a new theory, the bank deposit guarantee system. The currency bill introduced in congress by his party under the leadership of Williams containing that clause received no support from the Democrats. Williams himself not voting for it. Taft and Sherman are the constructive candidates of our party. Vote for them."

It should be the solemn duty of every Republican voter in Pennsylvania to look carefully into the issues of the campaign in the several congressional districts. It is the boast of the Bryan managers that a determined effort is making by dark lantern methods to elect not less than thirteen Democratic congressmen from Pennsylvania. No voter, great or small, rich or poor, who regards his personal interest and the interests of his family will vote to send Democrats from Pennsylvania to congress. Why should Pennsylvania provide a small Democratic tail to the kite of the southern brigadiers? Suppose, for an instance, that such a calamity as a Democratic congress should overtake this country. All legislation would be governed by caucus action. The majority of the Democratic party in congress would beyond any question control and dictate just what the party as a whole would do in congress. The southern brigadiers on horseback would say just how every Democratic vote should be cast. Do Pennsylvania voters in either party want their legislation from the representatives of the inactive and indolent south? Hardly!

Probably the most ridiculous of the many ridiculous fights being made by the Democrats of Pennsylvania is that in the Westmoreland-Butler district, where S. A. Kline, an untrained and very largely an unlearned Democrat, is opposing the re-election of Colonel George F. Huff, who has been in congress just long enough to be useful to his constituents and his party. Mr. Kline is a Democrat only when he has a selfish interest to serve. He is in every sense an impractical man, shifting from theory to theory just as Candidate Bryan has done, yet he has the audacity to ask the voters of Westmoreland and Butler counties, two counties which have profited as much if not more than any other two counties in the state, to elect him to succeed one of the foremost advocates of prosperity and good times. It is practically certain that Congressman Huff will be reelected and will be enabled on account of his commanding position in congress to complete his work in the direction of establishing a department of mines and mining in the national government, which promises so much to the miners and mine operatives of the entire country.

EARLY ROAD BUILDING.

How a Wretched Pennsylvania Turnpike Was Improved.

The desire to speculate a hundred or more years ago was apparently as great as it is today. An example of this is shown by the organization of a company in 1792 to build a turnpike from Philadelphia to Lancaster, Pa., a distance of sixty miles. The charter was secured, and in ten days 2,285 subscribers made application for stock. As this was more than the law allowed, the names were placed in a lottery wheel, and 600 were drawn. With these subscriptions the work began. The road builders of that day knew little or nothing regarding the construction of highways, and the ridiculous mistakes made on this occasion taught them some valuable lessons, says Guy Elliott Mitchell in the American Cultivator. The land was condemned, the trees felled and the road bed prepared. The largest stones that could be found were dumped upon it for a foundation, and upon this colossal base earth and gravel were spread. Then the work was declared complete, but when the washing rains came deep holes appeared on every hand, sharp stones protruded from the surface, and the horses received scratches and broken limbs as they sank between the bowlders up to their knees.

The gigantic error of the road builder was then made plain. Indignation meetings were held, at which the turnpike company was condemned and the legislature blamed for giving the charter. Had it not been for an Englishman who offered to rebuild the turnpike on the macadam plan, as he had seen roads built in the "old country," improved road construction would have received a severe blow. The Englishman's proposition was accepted by the company, and he was successful in completing the Lancaster and Philadelphia turnpike road, which was then declared to be "the best piece of highway in the United States, a masterpiece of its kind."

Three Months' Progress.

From April 1 to June 30 granges were organized as follows: California 2; Colorado, 4; Idaho, 11; Indiana, 2; Iowa, 1; Kansas, 2; Maine, 5; Maryland, 4; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 7; New Hampshire, 1; New York, 7; Oregon, 6; Ohio, 3; Pennsylvania, 10; South Dakota, 2; Vermont, 1; Washington, 18; total, 88. Granges were reorganized: California, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; Pennsylvania, 3; Washington, 1; total, 8.

Endeavor Gems.

The pledge gives edge to Endeavoring.

A president who seldom goes to the meetings should try to be a resident.

Promptness in taking part is worth more than precision, fluency and ornateness.

Remember that there is one Endeavorer present at every meeting who is never discouraged or apathetic—Jesus Christ.

To accept an office without accepting the responsibility that goes with it is a good deal like marrying a wife and not supporting her.—Christian Endeavor World.

A Training School.

Christian Endeavorers are "Christ's apprentices." The Christian Endeavor society is the training school.—Christian Endeavor News (England).

Grading a Roadbed.

It is simply extraordinary the lack of judgment shown by many who undertake to shape a roadbed. The road allowance in various states is sixty-six feet. In rounding up the roadbed the earth is sometimes moved toward the center from nearly the entire distance of the width of the road. This means that the ditches for carrying away the water are not distant from the fences that hedge in the highway. The roadbed is entirely too wide. It cannot be sufficiently rounded toward the center, and as a result water does not run off with sufficient quickness. The temptation to spoil roads by grading them thus is all the stronger since road graders have come into use. This result follows from the comparative quickness with which the earth can be moved by these machines. A distance of forty-two to forty-five feet between the outer edges of the ditches furnishes a roadbed sufficiently wide.

Overseer of New Hampshire Grange C. B. Hoyt has been appointed general superintendent of the Concord state fair. Secretary Drake will have charge of the grange department of that fair.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. V. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

WHAT POMONAS ARE DOING.

Hints and Suggestions From New York's Live County Granges.

Jefferson Pomona is discussing the advisability of discontinuing the Patrons' assembly, a suborganization connected with the Pomona. In an address before this Pomona Senator Cobb spoke very highly of the work of the legislative committee at Albany and said that "from no body of men have more reasonable and intelligent requests been received." Lieutenant Governor Chanler was also present and delivered an address. At the Genesee Pomona it was announced that eight granges will exhibit at the county fair, and probably the juvenile grange will also send an exhibit. At the Dutchess Pomona a special train was run from Poughkeepsie and conveyed about 200 Patrons. At the Chautauqua Pomona the question of representation at the state grange was discussed, and a plan was suggested allowing each subordinate grange credit each year for the total membership, counting to a time when such credit shall equal 400, and when its membership shall equal that it will be entitled to name a delegate from its own membership. That is, a grange with a membership of 100 would get a delegate of its own every four years, one with 200 members every second year and would have a surplus of 200 to carry forward to the next year. Clinton Pomona offers cash prizes to subordinate granges whose degree teams confer the third and fourth degrees in best form at a future meeting. Governor Hughes was also commended for his position on race track gambling. Monroe Pomona discussed a plan for making the reports from subordinate granges more practical and full by a system of blanks to be filled out by each grange secretary. Ontario Pomona conferred the fifth degree on forty-four candidates, and the third degree was exemplified on a large class. A Cornell professor delivered the afternoon address. Ulster Pomona has taken steps for its incorporation. Lewis Pomona is urging prize speaking contests. The prize winners in the subordinate granges are to compete at the September Pomona. This Pomona also voted a fifty dollar grange scholarship to the State Agricultural college at Canton. Washington Pomona conferred the fifth degree on sixty-two candidates. Co-operative fire insurance was discussed favorably. A class of seventy-two received the fifth degree at Essex Pomona. The Oswego Pomona is finding difficulty in securing a place to hold meetings on account of the large attendance regardles of weather. This is a very encouraging sign. At the St. Lawrence Pomona the interesting feature of the last meeting was a drill by sixteen ladies. At the Saratoga Pomona meeting a member read a paper on "Why I Became an American Citizen." He told about being a soldier in the British army and his first meeting with an American, the exchange of stories about their home life and his desire to visit this country which grew out of this chance meeting.

We Believe—

That grange meetings should be called to order on time.

That subordinate granges should not adjourn for the hot season.

That no work for the Order should be considered insignificant or unworthy of our best efforts.

That there should be variety in the lecturer's programmes.

That juvenile granges are good things under proper management.

That more attention should be paid to music in nine-tenths of the granges.

That greater care should be taken in many granges in keeping secret the workings of the Order.

That it is easier to keep unworthy persons out of the grange than to get them out.

That the best men in the Order should be appointed to the office of county or district deputy.

That more unselfish work for mankind is done through the grange than in any other organization apart from the church.

The Grange In Idaho.

Faroff Idaho has at last gained entrance into the sisterhood of grange states and reports eleven new granges organized during the quarter ending July 1. We anticipate a rapid growth in grange membership in that fine farming state of the northwest, and it may seem strange to some that the work of organizing in that state has been so long delayed. There has been a reason for it, as those know who are familiar with the methods that have prevailed for some years past concerning the opening up of new grange territory, particularly in Idaho. But now that the work has begun its progress will not be slow.

Looking Higher Up.

"He fell in love with his schoolteacher, who was five years his senior."

"I suppose she let him down easy."

"She was as considerate as possible."

"Promised to be a sister to him?"

"No; she said she would do her best to be a stepmother to him."

Some people lie simply because they feel the need of keeping in practice.

Where Missionaries Are Made.

Ninety young people who were trained in Christian Endeavor societies for the Edinburgh union are now missionaries of the cross in various parts of the world.

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LEWISTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, Editor and Owner.
L. L. PARKER, Publisher.

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THREE MONTHS..... .25

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LATTA GROVE.

Pipe hauling is the order of the day.

The corn is nearly all cribbed in this section.

Mrs. J. Q. Dell spent a couple days of last week with her sons in Altoona.

J. H. Stever and wife attended quarterly meeting at Three Springs last Monday

Miss Pearl Querry, of Cassville, spent a couple days of last week with Miss Effie Dell.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Taylor and son, Jesse, visited at Huntingdon part of last week.

Messrs. Eston and George Stever, of Burnham, are visiting relatives and friends at this place.

Times are picking up at Latta Grove. There were 150 men went to work Monday morning on the pipe line.

The ball game is over and the married men were defeated by a score of 11 to 20 in favor of the Latta Grove team.

Mr. I. N. Querry has been laid up for the past three weeks with a sore foot and is not much better at this writing.

Scientific Talks to State Farmers.

In order to extend the scope of the work of the Pennsylvania State College in personally impressing upon farmers the importance of and need for more direct and scientific farming, a special train carrying a number of professors from that institution started yesterday an a three days' tour of the state.

Twenty-two stops will be made. On arriving at a station the farmers will take seats in the cars, which have been fitted up as lecture rooms. When these are overcrowded the talks will be given in the open air. Descriptive literature, embodying the principles expounded by the professors will be distributed. Among the subjects to which special attention will be devoted are the growing of alfalfa, a crop which is almost entirely neglected in this State; methods of preserving and improving the fertility of soil, and demonstrations in testing seed corn. In addition there will be talks on the care of live stock and the improvement of dairy products.

Representing the State College on the special will be Profs. Alva Agee, Thomas F. Hunt, H. E. Van Norman, F. D. Gardner, C. F. Shaw and M. P. McDowell. It is probable that the United States Bureau of Forestry will send some one to talk on the preservation of fence posts and care of trees. Division Freight Agents W. J. Rose and C. E. Kingston will represent the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Memoir.

Jonathan Evans, who has buried on Tuesday, was born in Bedford county in 1822. He was converted at an early age and was a member of the Methodist church for sixty-five years. To the last year of his life he retained his mental vigor and kept abrest of modern thought. He had a wide and varied knowledge of literature; was a sound reasoner and a fine conversationalist. While very humble and modest as a Christian, yet his consistent life and broad mind made him a tower of strength and he will be sadly missed in the church. His convictions of right were strong. He was also a patriot, a lover of his county and comprehended the duty of citizens and their obligation to the Government. Death found him ready and his redeemed spirit entered into rest.

Only the Best for the Readers of "The Sunday Press."

Only the best is good enough for the readers of "THE PHILADELPHIA SUNDAY PRESS," for they have obtained and will print the best serial story of the day. "The Ring and the Man," is the title and was written by the great American author, Cyrus Townsend Brady. It is an American story of American life and the great metropolis is the scene of most of this dramatic action. The cause of popular government is fought out right here and the contest transcends in importance any political battle that has ever been waged. George Gormly, the hero of "The Ring and the Man," is the highest type of American manhood. His battle with the forces of civic corruption in the American metropolis will interest every American citizen and reader of strong fiction. The opening chapters begin Sunday. November 29, in "THE PHILADELPPIA PRESS." Be sure you get the opening chapters.

INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS.

What Was Done Last Week at Teachers' Annual Meeting.

Wednesday Afternoon. The large audience which greeted the speakers at this session was indicative of the enthusiasm manifested in the Institute.

After singing "America" Rev. R. P. Daubenspeck, of the Presbyterian church invoked the guidance of the holy spirit on all assembled. A rousing song service put the audience in the best mood to receive the feast in store for the afternoon. Our home College on the Hill was here en masse. The first lecture of the afternoon was given by Dr. Woodruff, entitled 'The Pedagogy of Jesus'. The teachers can do no greater work than to inspire the young to pursue their study throughout life. The teachers of the different ages and countries each got some substance of truth; but, finally there came one who was the truth himself. The teaching of this master teacher, Jesus of Nazareth, had and has a mighty influence on the races of mankind. He has brought to us an idea, clearly of the fatherhood of God, Christ has taught us that all men regardless of class or nationality, stand equal before God. Universal brotherhood is the result of Christ's teachings He elevated the sphere of woman and gave her place she has so long deserved. He also taught the place of children. Christ's adaptation in teaching was wonderful, Teachers would do well to study his adaptability. Christ heiped men find themselves. Christ could see through the life of the learner.

After a short intermission and more singing, our Supt. introduced the Honolulu Students, who rendered a selection which was greatly appreciated by the audience.

Dr. Ellis continued his work by discussing with us "The Relationship between the school and the child." The school owes to the child a 'fair deal," There are children who are nagged to death by the teacher and the home. Many a child has been prevented from reciting by the manner in which a teacher puts a question. Many a child has gone on to do his best because he has received a word of appreciation.

The Reunion of the Juniata Students was held in the opera house. These Reunions have come to be one the pleasant parts of our institute.

Thursday morning, Institute opened with singing, Holy, Holy, Holy, after which Rev. Dr. Arthur Watson, rector of the Episcopal church, led the devotional exercises. At this point, our worthy county superintendent, Prof. Dell, expressed his gratitude to the teachers for the interest, attention and reverence they had manifested, saying that he had never witnessed so good attention during any other institute.

Dr. Ellis, who needs no introduction to an audience took up his subject of Agassiz. He did not go to school until he was ten years of age. I sometimes, think children are started to school too early in life. Reviewing the boyhood life of this naturlist he said that early in life he made a companionship of books. He went on and on through College and Universities.

In one of these Universities he was surrounded with specimens of animal life.

When Agassiz began teaching the town in which he was, became a centre of science known throughout the world. He showed his ability by holding his mind from work when his physician said he must do so or die. By resting a while he was able to prolong his work. Agassiz held the laboratory as a sacred place. Would that more scientists would follow his example. This lecture was interspersed with quotation of beautiful poetry. The influence of his life should touch not only every district school but also the colleges and universities.

After announcements by the Chairman and the appointing of Supt. E. R. Barclay, J. M. Drake, Prof. Gramley, Samuel Steele and Major Dunkle, a committee to meet the lecturer of the evening.

Singing was next in order. Our Supt. introduced the next Instructor of the Institute. Dr. Gordinier, of Shippensburg, who complimented the institute upon their singing and then spoke on the subject "The First Lesson."

Perfect law means perfect liberty, not license. Obedience is always gain; disobedience is always loss. In early days people broke nature's laws and so sickness is prevalent to-day. We should know the laws of nature. In civil life disobedience is loss. It is the same in spiritual life. Moses was a great leader because he was a true follower. He followed a higher power. Self control is essential to leadership.

This introductory lecture showed that the Doctor's stay would be a pleasant and profitable one. After announcements and singing the Institute adjourned to meet at 1:30.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

As usual, the largest audience during the week greeted the speakers in this session. Prof. Gipple led in singing, "Onward Christian Soldiers." Rev. Sherrick of the United Brethren church conducted the devotional exercises.

A beautiful vocal solo by Prof. Gipple was highly appreciated by the audience.

Dr. Gordinier continued his work discussing "The Rule of Three." The lecturer divided his work into three parts: Faith, Hope and Charity. I have faith in the child with all his faults; I love him still, or if he isn't still.

If you are looking for faults you can find them. If you are looking for good in the child you can find it. We show faith by obedience. It is too bad that we cannot or do not retain the faith of childhood. Study the child. Study him from the standpoint of heredity. Study the child from the standpoint of environment. Study the mood of the child. If the child worries the teacher, don't forget to return the compliment. Be sure to worry the child.

This splendid address was followed by singing Swanee River.

Vice President, E. R. Barclay presented to the institute the evening lecturer, Hon. John S. Wise, who spoke a few words, following which Miss Adams, of Juniata College, sang a beautiful solo.

The audience greeted Dr. Ellis as he came before the institute to lecture on Horace Mann. It is to be regretted that Horace Mann is better known in Europe than in America. The speaker gave in detail the educational ideas of this remarkable man. The last words of Horace Mann were these: "Be ashamed to die until you have won some victory for Humanity."

The legislative committee made the following report.

The committee on Necrology gave these resolutions which were adopted with bowed heads.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his divine wisdom to remove from us our good kind friends and fellow teachers, Creveling H. Drake and Luther Chilcote, taking them unto himself.

Therefore be it resolved; that it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed ones, that we here assembled mourn for them; who were worthy of our respect and esteem.

Resolved that in the death of Creveling H. Drake we recognize that Huntingdon county has lost one of her respected and representative citizens and the Public schools one of her faithful teachers and ardent supporters "As a law of nature." The rivulet ripples down the mountain side, an apple thrown into the air returns to earth by the law of attraction; as the lambs play upon the hillside and birds make music in the trees, so was Mr. Drake a natural born teacher. He taught not that he was not fitted for other duties but that he loved to teach and was contented only in that capacity. His natural humor, sunny nature and kindly disposition filled his school room with sunshine, endearing him to both pupils and parents.

He possessed in a marked degree that quality so necessary to the successful teacher, a kindly firmness. Daring at all times to do the right as he understood the right.

Knowing for more than a year that it was but a short time until he should be called the way from which none ever return, he was not discontented but continued on in his work so long as the minister ing servants of his body gave him sufficient vitality to do so.

He spoke of death, not with dread, but only as an enemy to be met and conquered. Which shows in him there dwelt the spirit that says, "Oh death where is thy sting, Oh grave where is thy victory.

And that in the death of Luther Chilcote we have lost a faithful teacher, a kind neighbor and an upright citizen.

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent the families of the deceased and that they be entered on the minutes of this institute and published in the papers.

Miss Dysart spoke of "Scientific Temperance, asking the teachers to help in trying to overthrow the influence of the liquor traffic. Are we complying with the law?

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION.

Rev. Goodall of the Baptist church led the Devotional exercises. At this point the Secretary read a short paper written by Mr. John Mierley, the oldest living teacher of the county.

The teachers showed their appreciation of the paper and respect for the "school veteran" by rising after which they sang "Auld Lang Syne."

Dr. Gordiner concluded his work taking as his subject, "The Art of Questioning." Prof. "Tom" Gipple thanked teachers and audience by the response they had given to him as instructor of music and followed this with a song service.

Dr. Ellis concluded his work by using these four words: "Take care of yourself." The beautiful poem in which each stanza ends with.

"Good bye Jim, Take Care of Yourself."

What does it mean to take care of yourself? First, Take care of your body. Eat enough, sleep enough and exercise enough. Give the best you have to the children.

Prof. E. R. Barclay spoke a parting word to the Institute, congratulating the Institute in having an entire corps of practical Instructors, and complimented the teachers on their interest and attention to the work.

Supt. J. G. Dell expressed his appreciation to the teachers in helping him to make this the easiest Institute he ever conducted. After singing "God Be With You." Dr. Ellis pronounced the benediction.

W. B. WRIGHT, Secretary

KEEP A-GOIN'!

If you strike a thorn or rose,
Keep a-goin'!
If it hails or if if snows,
Keep a-goin'!
'Taint no use to sit an' whine
When the fish ain't on your line;
Bait your hook an' keep on tryin'—
Keep a-goin'!

When the weather kills your crop,
Keep a-goin'!
When you tumble from the top,
Keep a-goin'!
S'pose your out of every dime?
Gettin' broke ain't any crime;
Tell the world you're felling prime—
Keep a-goin'!
When it looks like all is up,
Keep a-goin'!
Drain the sweetness from the cup,
Keep a-goin'!
See the wild birds on the wing!
Hear the bells that sweetly ring—
When you feel like sighin'—sing!
Keep a-goin'!

—Frank L. Stanton,

PUBLICATION NOT SUSPENDED.

Chautauquan Magazine and Other Periodicals Belonging to Chautauqua Institution Will Issue as Usual.

Chautauqua Institution, Chautauqua, New York, which was visited by a disastrous fire on the morning of October 19th, is not daunted as regards any of its activities. Its little weekly paper, the first publication due according to schedule, came out as usual, though printed in Jamestown, twenty miles distant. The CHAUTAUQUAN MAGAZINE, a many times larger matter, was well under way for the November number, which is a total loss; but redoubled efforts are promised and the Institution officers are confident that not more than two weeks' delay will result. The study outline needed by C. L. S. C. readers during November were in the October number; therefore no one will suffer inconvenience.

All printing will have to be done out of town until new machinery can be housed and installed Encouragement and offers of help have come from printing establishments, from printers' unions and from various other sources. The November magazine will be handled by a large job office in Buffalo. No back numbers of the magazine were injured and no C. L. S. C. books were burned.

The Institution issues a special request that this notification be spread as widely as possible, with the assurance that next summer will find a new business block, with better accommodations than ever for stores, post office, printing plant and other activities.

$500 REWARD.

The Pittsburg Gazette Times in Search of Story Writers.

Purpose Is to Find an Amateur Competent to Complete Helen Mather's Gret New Serial.

One of the greatest strokes of enterprise by newspaper publishers is the proposal of the Pittsburgh Gazette Times to pay $100 for the best solution to the mystery in Helen Mather's remarkably clever unfinished new serial, entitled "Love the Thief," the first installment of which will appear in The Gazette Times on Sunday, November 8, when full details of the contest are to be published.

The balance of the $500 will be distributed as follows: $25 to the person who submits the second best solution, $10 to the one sending the third best and $5 each to those who supply the 75 next best.

Thousands of people will hail this opportunity not alone as a means of earning Christmas money, but to show their ability at gathering up the ends of a strange mystery and clearing it in few words. Literary talent is not necessary as The Gazette Times offers the prizes not for a literary composition, but for the best SOLUTIONS to the story.

Men, and boys, as well as women and girls may compete. Only the employes of the publishers, in fairness to the public, will be ineligible.

Installments of the story will appear regularly in the Sunday and daily editions of The Gazette Times to the conclusion of next to the final chapter.

Then solutions will be received during the period lapsing between that issue and the issue of the following week.

The prizes will be awarded at the earliest possible date after the judges have determined the awards—in plenty of time to give the successful contestants use of the money for Christmas.

The Gazette Times announces that manuscripts of contestants must be forwarded by mail, addressed to the Prize Mystery Story Editor, care Pittsburgh Gazette Times, Pittsburgh, Pa Personal interviews cannot be granted.

MARRIED.

JAMISON—BOOHER—At Mount Union, October 28 1908, by Dr. C. F. Culver, Mr Christie Jamison, of Saltillo, and Miss Ethel Booher, of Pogue.

CUTSHALL—ANDERSON—At Maddensville, October 28, 1908, by Rev. J. C. Collins, of Orbisonia, Mr. Charles R. Cutshall, and Miss Cula P. Anderson, both of Springfield township.

DOUGLAS—BRANT—At Shirleysburg, October 26, 1908, by Rev. W. G. Finney, John Douglas and Miss Annie Brant, both of Shirleysburg.

FOR RENT—Five room house in Bankstown; good cellar; well of water at door; rent $5.00 per month. Call on MRS. M. E. LONG, Mapleton.

WANTED—2,000 Cords Paper wood. I will pay the highest cash market price for all kinds of paper wood delivered on wharf at Mapleton also extract wood, Rock Oak and Chestnut. Prompt cash, payment as fast as wood is loaded, F. O. B. cars here. For further information, please write me.

B. F. Baker.

Mapleton Depot, April 15. 1907. 4t

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GEO. A. CURFMAN,
Sept. 30, 1908. 3 mo. Cassville, Pa.

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The man who could save and bank $5 per month and doesn't do it is throwing away $60 per year—the gross earning power of $1,000 at 6 per cent. interest.

Safe investments which annually pay 6 per cent. net are not so plentiful as they used to be.

Why not start an account with us and conserve this "1,000 earning?" You can open an account with a $5 deposit, or even less. Come in and let us talk over the matter.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
Mount Union, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Nov. 4, 1903.

SLAG-ASPHALT ROAD.

Government's Tests to Provide a Dustless Highway.

Waste Product of Sugar Refineries Utilized as Binder For a "Candy" Highway Near Newton, Mass.—Oil Tried In Kansas.

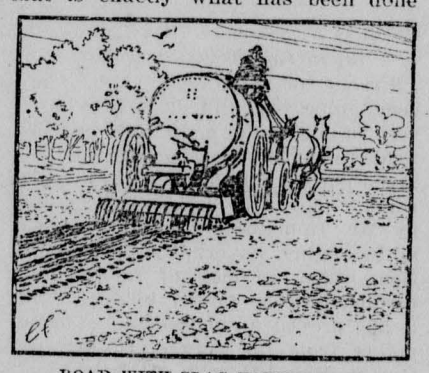
Chicago is to have a dustless road, and Superintendent M. J. Doherty of the department of streets and the superintendents of all the park systems are awaiting the result of the experiment with interest.

The road will be constructed of blast furnace slag combined with asphalt or tar by the office of public roads of the United States department of agriculture. It will be one of a number of experiments conducted by the department in the effort to give the nation dust proof thoroughfares. Possibly the road will be constructed in one of the south side parks.

If the results are as satisfactory as the preliminary conditions indicate, the slag-asphalt or slag-tar roads will realize the hope of the scientists for both the utilization of byproducts and the attainment of a dustless road.

The road to be constructed in Chicago under the supervision of Chief Engineer Vernon M. Peirce will be of slag and asphalt. It will be carefully observed during the trying months of winter. If in the spring it has been established that this class of road remains firm, does not rut, sheds water and makes but little dust, a vast step forward will have been taken in road building.

More novel than this, however, the office of public roads has been preparing in the east to lay a stretch of what facetious writers are almost certain to label a "candy" road. In all flights of fancy it is probable that nobody except a scientist would go so far afield in research as to adopt molasses as a road building material, but that is exactly what has been done



ROAD WITH SLAG FOUNDATION.

Assistant Chemist Prevost Hubbard of Director Page's scientific corps has been leveling a half mile stretch of road near Newton, Mass., for the laying of the first molasses road.

This molasses is the almost useless byproduct of the great cane sugar refineries of the south and the beet sugar refineries of the west and southwest. It is sickishly sweet, nearly as black and as thick as tar and almost as powerful as a binder. Having always been a waste product, it can be bought at a lower price than coal tar and in greater quantities. In laboratory experiments it behaved so well and held out such promises for ideal roads that the practical test of a real road was decided upon.

"Slag as the useless byproduct of the blast furnaces and molasses as the useless byproduct of the sugar refineries," a circular issued by the office of public roads says, "may in a few years revolutionize country road building, create a demand for more extended roads in the United States, where those products are most easily to be had, and add millions to the wealth of the country by putting a cash value on hitherto waste material.

"While experts are laboring with these experiments in the east, south and middle west, another scientist, also from the office of public roads, is engaged at Independence, Kan., in trying to devise a method of constructing oiled roads analogous to the methods which have produced the famous oiled roads of southern California. He is mixing heavy oils, possessing pronounced asphaltic bases, with natural soil and sand and compacting the preparation so formed with a tamping roller.

"The oiled roads of California have saved millions of dollars to the farmers and fruit growers of that fertile state in the last few years by suppressing the dust that formerly arose in blinding clouds with the passing of every vehicle. Those dust clouds, floating to adjacent fields and orchards, depreciated the price of farm produce and lowered the values of real estate to a startling degree. The sprinkling of oil was tried, and the dust was held in check. Then some of the roads were plowed and the oil mixed with the earth and the mass firmly rolled to a properly crowned surface. Splendid results followed in most instances."

Death of Prominent Democrat.

James Kerr, democratic national committeeman from Pennsylvania, died at 12.40 o'clock Saturday morning at his summer home in New Rochelle, New York, following an operation for an intestional disorder which had made him practically an invalid for a year. His wife and sons were with him at the end.

William J. Bryan visited Mr. Kerr last Monday and the latter was elated over the visit of the democratic candidate, but almost immediately afterward suffered a nervous collapse which greatly aggravated his already weakened condition. There had been several consultations of physicians during the last few days of his life and it was determined Friday that the only chance of saving Mr. Kerr's life lay in performing an operation. The operation was performed late Friday afternoon but the patient failed to rally, dying Saturday morning.

The condition of Mr. Kerr became so serious last Wednesday that his children were summoned to New Rochelle, Albert P. Kerr, a lawyer of New York city, was the first to reach his father's bedside. Frederick B. Kerr, who was in Clearfield, Pa. the Kerr home in Pennsylvania, was next to arrive and Chester Kerr, who is a student at Yale university, reached New Rochelle Friday afternoon. Walter B. Kerr reached New Rochelle from Chicago late Friday evening. James K., jr., had been with his father for several days.

Mr. Kerr was born in Mifflin county, Pa., in 1851. He received his education in the Pennsylvania schools and removed to Clearfield, Pa., when a young man. He took an action part in the politics on the side of the democratic party, with which he has always been identified and was elected for congress in 1888. Mr. Kerr was democratic chairman during the Pattison-Delemater gubernatorial campaign in Pennsylvania, one of the rare occasions when the state went democratic. It was at the this time that he was made a member of the national committee. In 1902 he received the votes of the Philadelphia delegation and other scattering votes for the democratic gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania, although not a candidate Mr. Kerr had been identified with the timber and coal interests of Pennsylvania and was president and a director of a number of coal mining companies.

The funeral took place at Clearfield on Monday.

Man in the House.

The hour was midnight in the home of the Ramscatters. The family corsisted of Mr. and Mrs. Ramscatter and the young son, George, almost at the age of maturity. All had retired, when suddenly a loud yell penetrated the air.

"There's a man in the house!"

The alarm awakened mother and father. They jumped up screaming:

"Where? Where?"

"Here!"

It was George's voice. Ramscatter proceeded cautiously across the hall to his son's room with a revolver in one hand. He was followed by his wife.

"George, are you injured?" shouted the father.

"There's a man in the house!" came the reply.

Ramscatter prepared to fire as he threw open the door.

"I don't see any man," he exclaimed, as he flashed on the electric lights.

"He's right here," answered the son.

"What do you mean, George?"

"I mean that it's now five minutes after 12 o'clock. To-day is my birthday and I'm 21 years old."—The Bohemian Magazine.

Prompt Payers.

The following subscriptions have been eceived at this office:

William McMullen	Sept. 15, 1906
Mrs. Charity Shoop	Oct. 23, 1908
Elmer Foster	Dec. 30, 1908
Mrs. H. C. Fisher	April 4, 1909
James Monihen	May 10, 1909
Thomas Mansbarger	April 17, 1909
Amos Moore	Oct. 8, 1908
Mrs. M. E. Long	Sept. 1, 1909
Albert J. Querry	Oct. 7, 1909
Jay W. Miller	July 1, 1909
C. C. Foster	Oct. 17, 1909
Mrs. Clara Clemens	Oct. 3, 1908
Isaac Dell	May 8, 1909
W. E. Johnson	April 11, 1909
Abram Shaffer	Oct. 19, 1909
G. C. Miller	March 12, 1910
C. T. Evans	April 23, 1909
Geo. W. Yocum	Nov. 6, 1904
G. W. Buchanan	Oct. 17, 1908.

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DIED.

MILLS—At Orbisonia, October 23, 1908, Miss Onei la May Mills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Mills, aged 19 years, 5 months and 5 days.

WILSON—At Cassville, October 26, 1908, Mrs. Minnie Wilson, wife of John Wilson, after a brief illness.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH		STATIONS	NORTH	
Expr's A M	Mail P M		Mail A M	Ex Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m.

SIZOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH		NORTH
Expr's A M	STATIONS	Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD and COAL CO. Time Table in effect February 3, 1908.

SOUTHWARD.	No. 8 A. M.	No. 2 A. M.	No. 6 A. M.	No. P. M
Mount Union . . Leave	. . .	10 00	11 25	4 35
Mount Union Yard	. . .	s10 05	s11 30	s 4 40
*Aughwick Mills	. . .	f10 17	f11 42	f 4 52
Shirley	. . .	s10 30	s11 55	s 5 05
Orbisonia . . . Arrive	. .	10 45	12 10	5 20
Orbisonia . . . Leave	5 30	10 55	1 45	5 30
*Pogue	s 5 40	f11 05	f 1 55	f 5 40
Three Springs	s 5 50	s11 20	s 2 10	s 5 55
Saltillo	s 5 58	s11 28	s 2 25	s 6 03
*Cole's	f 6 30	f12 00	f 2 55	f 6 35
Rocky Ridge	f 6 37	f12 07	f 3 02	f 6 42
Cook's	f 6 45	f12 14	f 3 09	f 6 49
Robertsdale . . Arrive	7 00	12 25	3 20	00
	A. M	P. M.	P. M.	P

NORTHWARD.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 5. A. M	No 3. P. M.	No. 7. P. M.
Robertsdale . . . Leave	7 00	8 25	1 35	4 25
Cook's	f 7 10	f 8 35	f 1 45	f 4 35
Rocky Ridge	f 7 17	f 8 42	f 1 52	f 4 42
*Coles	f 7 22	f 8 47	f 1 57	f 4 47
Saltillo	s 7 50	f 9 15	s 2 25	s 5 13
Three Springs	s 7 58	f 9 23	s 2 33	s 5 21
*Pogue	f 8 10	† 9 35	f 2 45	s 5 40
Orbisonia	s 8 35	s10 10	s 3 10	5 55
Shirley	s 8 50	s10 30	s 3 25	. . .
*Aughwick	f 9 00	†10 40	f 3 35	. . .
Mount Union Yard	s 9 15	s10 55	s 3 50	. . .
Mount Union . . Arrive	9 20	11 00	3 55	. . .
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M	P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD			NORTHWARD	
No. 12 P M.	No. 10. A. M.	STATIONS.	No. 9. A. M.	No. 11. P. M.
5 25	7 35	Lv. Orbisonia. Ar	8 25	6 20
5 33	f 7 41	*Blacklog	f 8 19	f 6 13
f 5 41	f 7 48	*Cedar Rock	f 8 12	f 6 05
f 5 44	f 7 50	*Locke Valley	f 8 10	f 6 02
5 50	7 55	Ar Shade Gap Lv	8 05	5 55

Trains run daily except Sunday.
Trains will run on Rocky Ridge and Booher branches on special orders.
The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time Table without notice.
*—No agent. s—Regular stop. f—Stop on signal. †—Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, President. C. H. KETCHAM, General Manager

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THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

GRANGE BANKS.

National Grange Bank Is Same as Any Other National Bank.

On account of the criticism on the part of some who are not familiar with the organization of grange banks, an official of the treasury department has made a statement with reference to the features of the institution referred to. He says there are several national banks which have assumed the word "grange" as a part of their titles, designating themselves as First National Grange bank of such and such a place, etc. Other national banks have been organized by members of national granges for the special purpose of meeting the needs of members of such granges and of getting their business. All these banks are organized after precisely the same plan as other national banks, are examined in the same way and are in no way different from them or recipients of exceptional treatment of any kind whatever.

Referring to the alleged large profits made by these banks, said in an al-

GRANGE BANK, TROY, PA.

leged interview in New York to amount to "1,200 per cent," the officials repudiated the statement as absurd and asserted that it could never have been made. They added that what had been stated was that the small banks of $25,000 capital had been successful in accumulating on the average a surplus of 20 per cent during the eight years since their first organization and that this fact had been referred to by Treasurer Treat and other officers of the department in a statistical way for the purpose of illustrating the stability and success of the smaller banks under the national banking system. It is stated that most of the "national grange banks" are in the $25,000 class.

Pennsylvania is the only state where national banks have been organized. Late in June a convention of the Grange Bank Associations of America was held at Troy, Pa., with nearly 200 persons in attendance, representing fourteen national grange banks. It was decided to establish a central institution at Philadelphia with a capital stock of $500,000 for the purpose of fostering and encouraging the organization of small national banks among the farmers.

A number of interesting addresses were made by prominent people, including several congressmen. Hon. Charles H. Treat, United States treasurer, was unable to attend because of illness, but sent an address, which was read. The grange at Troy served an elaborate banquet to the visitors in the grange hall, which is over the banking room there. The banks in Pennsylvania represent almost $1,000,000 in capital stock and have $3,000,000 on deposit. Resolutions were adopted praising the work of W. F. Hill, master of the state grange, and John G. McHenry, grange superintendent of banking, for their great work in organizing the different banks.

Pigeonholed Legislation.

Several grange measures were left in committee pigeonholes when congress adjourned. Among them were the bills providing for limited parcels post, postal savings banks and the election of United States senators by popular vote. Find out who among the congressmen voted against these measures and go after them with the "big stick," the ballot, if they come up for re-election. The only way, it seems, to secure legislation along these lines is to elect men who favor it. It takes time to accomplish desired results sometimes, but the grange is not a "quitter." Uncle Joe won't be speaker always, and he seems to have been most as large an obstacle in the way of the legislation referred to as anything or anybody.

Poor Roads Bad For Smokers.

"It's hard to run out of 'tobacker' during wet times," complained a farmer, "being headed off from the source of supply by impassable roads and with nothing to do but to brood over the situation."

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER ONE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania so as to consolidate the courts of common pleas of Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, and to give the General Assembly power to establish a separate court in Philadelphia county, with criminal and miscellaneous jurisdiction.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendments to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same are hereby, proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section six of article five be amended by striking out the said section and inserting in place thereof the following:

Section 6. In the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny all the jurisdiction and powers now vested in the several numbered courts of common pleas, shall be vested in one court of common pleas in each of said counties, composed of all the judges in commission in said courts. Such jurisdiction and powers shall extend to all proceedings at law and in equity which shall have been instituted in the several numbered courts, and shall be subject to such changes as may be made by law, and subject to change of venue as provided by law. The president judge of each of the said courts shall be selected as provided by law. The number of judges in each of said courts may be, by law, increased from time to time. This amendment shall take effect on the first Monday of January succeeding its adoption.

Section 2. That article five, section eight, be amended by making an addition thereto so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 8. The said courts in the counties of Philadelphia and Allegheny respectively shall, from time to time, in turn, detail one or more of their judges to hold the courts of oyer and terminer and the courts of quarter sessions of the peace of said counties, in such manner as may be directed by law: Provided, That in the county of Philadelphia the General Assembly shall have power to establish a separate court, consisting of not more than four judges, which shall have exclusive jurisdiction in criminal cases and in such other matters as may be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER TWO.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, allowing counties, cities, boroughs, townships, school districts, or other municipal or incorporated districts, to increase their indebtedness.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That section eight, article nine, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, reading as follows:—

"Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed seven per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law; but any city, the debt of which now exceeds seven per centum of such assessed valuation, may be authorized by law to increase the same three per centum, in the aggregate, at any one time, upon such valuation," be amended, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article of said Constitution, so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:—

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as herein provided, shall never exceed ten per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein; nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two per centum upon such assessed valuation of property without the assent of the electors thereof at a public election, in such manner as shall be provided by law.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER THREE.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing amendments to sections eight and twenty-one of article four, sections eleven and twelve of article five, sections two, three, and fourteen of article eight, section one of article twelve, and sections two and seven of article fourteen, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and providing a schedule for carrying the amendments into effect.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following are proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment One—To Article Four, Section Eight.

Section 2. Amend section eight of article four of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:—

"He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen to said office at the next general election, unless the vacancy shall happen within three calendar months immediately preceding such election, in which case the election for said office shall be held at the second succeeding general election. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal," so as to read as follows:—

He shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of all the members of the Senate, appoint a Secretary of the Commonwealth and an Attorney General during pleasure, a Superintendent of Public Instruction for four years, and such other officers of the Commonwealth as he is or may be authorized by the Constitution or by law to appoint; he shall have power to fill all vacancies that may happen, in offices to which he may appoint, during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session; he shall have power to fill any vacancy that may happen, during the recess of the Senate, in the office of Auditor General, State Treasurer, Secretary of Internal Affairs or Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a judicial office, or in any other elective office which he is or may be authorized to fill; if the vacancy shall happen during the session of the Senate, the Governor shall nominate to the Senate, before their final adjournment, a proper person to fill said vacancy; but in any such case of vacancy, in an elective office, a person shall be chosen on the next election day appropriate to such office, according to the provisions of this Constitution, unless the vacancy shall happen within two calendar months immediately preceding such election day, in which case the election for said office shall be held on the second succeeding election day appropriate to such office. In acting on executive nominations the Senate shall sit with open doors, and, in confirming or rejecting the nominations of the Governor, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and shall be entered on the journal.

Amendment Two—To Article Four, Section Twenty-one.

Section 3. Amend section twenty-one of article four, which reads as follows:—

"The term of the Secretary of Internal Affairs shall be four years; of the Auditor General three years; and of the State Treasurer two years. These officers shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms," so as to read:—

The terms of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, the Auditor General, and the State Treasurer shall each be four years; and they shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State at general elections; but a State Treasurer, elected in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, shall serve for three years, and his successors shall be elected at the general election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twelve, and in every fourth year thereafter. No person elected to the office of Auditor General or State Treasurer shall be capable of holding the same office for two consecutive terms.

Amendment Three—To Article Five, Section Eleven.

Section 4. Amend section eleven of article five, which reads as follows:—

"Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs and townships at the time of the election of constables, by the qualified electors thereof, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of five years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district," so as to read:—

Except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, justices of the peace or aldermen shall be elected in the several wards, districts, boroughs or townships, by the qualified electors thereof, at the municipal election, in such manner as shall be directed by law, and shall be commissioned by the Governor for a term of six years. No township, ward, district or borough shall elect more than two justices of the peace or aldermen without the consent of a majority of the qualified electors within such township, ward or borough; no person shall be elected to such office unless he shall have resided within the township, borough, ward or district for one year next preceding his election. In cities containing over fifty thousand inhabitants, not more than one alderman shall be elected in each ward or district.

Amendment Four—To Article Five, Section Twelve.

Section 5. Amend section twelve of article five of the Constitution, which reads as follows:—

"In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be five years, and they shall be elected on general ticket by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished," so as to read as follows:—

In Philadelphia there shall be established, for each thirty thousand inhabitants, one court, not of record, of police and civil causes, with jurisdiction not exceeding one hundred dollars; such courts shall be held by magistrates whose term of office shall be six years, and they shall be elected on general ticket at the municipal election, by the qualified voters at large; and in the election of the said magistrates no voter shall vote for more than two-thirds of the number of persons to be elected when more than one are to be chosen; they shall be compensated only by fixed salaries, to be paid by said county; and shall exercise such jurisdiction, civil and criminal, except as herein provided, as is now exercised by aldermen, subject to such changes, not involving an increase of civil jurisdiction or conferring political duties, as may be made by law. In Philadelphia the office of alderman is abolished.

Amendment Five—To Article Eight, Section Two.

Section 6. Amend section two of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"The general election shall be held annually on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto," so as to read:—

The general election shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each even-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an even-numbered year.

Amendment Six—To Article Eight, Section Three.

Section 7. Amend section three of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"All elections for city, ward, borough and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February," so as to read:—

All judges elected by the electors of the State at large may be elected at either a general or municipal election, as circumstances may require. All elections for judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and for county, city, ward, borough, and township officers, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the municipal election day; namely, the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in each odd-numbered year, but the General Assembly may by law fix a different day, two-thirds of all the members of each House consenting thereto: Provided, That such election shall always be held in an odd-numbered year.

Amendment Seven—To Article Eight, Section Fourteen.

Section 8. Amend section fourteen of article eight, which reads as follows:—

"District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service," so as to read:—

District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen biennially, by the citizens at the municipal election; but the General Assembly may require said boards to be appointed in such manner as it may by law provide. Laws regulating the appointment of said boards may be enacted to apply to cities only: Provided, That such laws be uniform for cities of the same class. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board for any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record, or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

Amendment Eight—To Article Twelve, Section One.

Section 9. Amend section one, article twelve, which reads as follows:—

"All officers whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law," so as to read:—

All officers, whose selection is not provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law: Provided, That elections of State officers shall be held on a general election day, and elections of local officers shall be held on a municipal election day, except when, in either case, special elections may be required to fill unexpired terms.

Amendment Nine—To Article Fourteen, Section Two.

Section 10. Amend section two of article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"County officers shall be elected at the general elections and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law," so as to read:—

County officers shall be elected at the municipal elections and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, beginning on the first Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors shall be duly qualified; all vacancies not otherwise provided for, shall be filled in such manner as may be provided by law.

Amendment Ten—To Article Fourteen, Section Seven.

Section 11. Amend section seven, article fourteen, which reads as follows:—

"Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five and every third year thereafter; and, in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled," so as to read:—

Three county commissioners and three county auditors shall be elected in each county where such officers are chosen, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven and every fourth year thereafter; and in the election of said officers each qualified elector shall vote for no more than two persons, and the three persons having the highest number of votes shall be elected; any casual vacancy in the office of county commissioner or county auditor shall be filled, by the court of common pleas of the county in which such vacancy shall occur, by the appointment of an elector of the proper county who shall have voted for the commissioner or auditor whose place is to be filled.

Schedule for the Amendments.

Section 12. That no inconvenience may arise from the changes in the Constitution of the Commonwealth, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared, that—

In the case of officers elected by the people, all terms of office fixed by act of Assembly at an odd number of years shall each be lengthened one year, but the Legislature may change the length of the term, provided the terms for which such officers are elected shall always be for an even number of years.

The above extension of official terms shall not affect officers elected at the general election of one thousand nine hundred and eight; nor any city, ward, borough, township, or election division officers, whose terms of office, under existing law, end in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten.

In the year one thousand nine hundred and ten the municipal election shall be held on the third Tuesday of February, as heretofore; but all officers chosen at that election to an office the regular term of which is two years, and also all election officers and assessors chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven. All officers chosen at that election to offices the term of which is now four years, or is made four years by the operation of these amendments or this schedule, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and thirteen. All justices of the peace, magistrates, and aldermen, chosen at that election, shall serve until the first Monday of December in the year one thousand nine hundred and fifteen. After the year nineteen hundred and ten, and until the Legislature shall otherwise provide, all terms of city, ward, borough, township, and election division officers shall begin on the first Monday of December in an odd-numbered year.

All city, ward, borough, and township officers holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of December of that year.

All judges of the courts for the several judicial districts, and also all county officers, holding office at the date of the approval of these amendments, whose terms of office may end in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, shall continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand nine hundred and twelve.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
ROBERT McAFEE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

NEW ROAD MACHINE.

Grading Attachment That Can Be Put Upon Any Traction Engine.

Streets of Holdrege, Neb., have been improved and beautified by a very unique and eminently practical road and street grading machine, the invention of Elijah A. Hollenbeck of Funk, Neb. The machine was built by Mr. Hollenbeck himself, and notwithstanding its crudity of construction, owing to lack of facilities for turning out the proper kind of work, it has proved a success and a money maker from the very start, says the Omaha World-Herald. It is in fact a road grading attachment, so constructed that it can readily be put upon any ordinary make of traction engine.

The machine is very simple in its construction and seldom ever gets out of order or causes any annoyance to the operator. It consists of a frame attached to the boiler and running gear of the engine. On the left side, directly in front of the large drive wheel, is a beam carrying the plow. The furrow cut by the plow is just outside of the tread of the drive wheel of the engine, enabling the operator to cut a straight bank to any length desired. The dirt is dropped from the moldboard upon a belt conveyor passing under the boiler of the engine and deposited in the middle of the street or road to make the grade. The outer end of this elevator can be raised or lowered to meet requirements.

Mr. Hollenbeck, the inventor, is a young farmer who has lived on a farm all his life. He has had no special training as a machinist, his only education in that line being that gleaned from practical experience in operating thrashing machines and other kinds of farm machinery.

Keep Out of Rut—Save Roads.

It is not unlikely that American farmers who have with them always the question of good roads and how to maintain them may find in the following order, which was issued by the Panama canal commission to officers and men on the isthmus, a suggestion of how carelessness contributes to making good roads bad and bad roads worse. The order says:

"Notices have been posted at the corrals, and the corral foremen have instructed teamsters that the custom of wagons following in one another's tracks must be discontinued. Considerable of the maintenance work on the macadam roads, especially during the wet season, is made necessary by wagons wearing deep ruts. The teamsters have been instructed to distribute travel over the full width of the highways, and it is believed that the cost of road repairs will be much reduced as soon as compliance with these instructions becomes general."

Rolling Mill Resumes With 400 Men.

The Penn rolling mill at Lancaster, Pa., which had been idle since June, resumed operations. It employs about 400 men.

MRS. WM. ASTOR PASSES AWAY

Has Been Regarded as Social Leader of New York.

ESTABLISHED FAMOUS "400"

Cashier Convicted Twice of Embezzlement—Prince Henry Steers Airship. Democratic National Committeeman James Kerr Dies—Steals Girl and Weds Her—Bank Cashier's Account Short $549,884—Decapitated By Red Hot Wire—Shot Dead From Ambush.

Mrs. William Astor, who for more than the past thirty years has been regarded as the social leader of New York, died of heart disease at her home on Fifth avenue. For nearly four weeks Mrs. Astor, who was eighty-two years of age, had been in a critical condition owing to the return of a heart affection that had given her trouble for years.

There is not a name in the social register that is so well known from one end of the land to the other as that of Mrs. Astor. Despite her advancing years, Mrs. Astor continued to hold her social domination up to a year ago, when failing health compelled her to retire into comparative seclusion.

It was in the summer of 1907 that Mrs. Astor's friends learned of her ill health. While she was abroad last year her son, Colonel John Jacob Astor, made the announcement that Beechwood, the summer home of Mrs. Astor at Newport, would not be opened, and this led to the discovery that Mrs. Astor was in poor health. Word came later from Mrs. Astor while she was in Paris, saying that she would open her Newport villa and that she would make the season there one of the gayest in years.

This promise was not fulfilled, however, for when Mrs. Astor returned from abroad she broke down in Boston and had to return to New York. She had remained at her home ever since.

The society functions given and presided over by Mrs. Aastor have gone down into history as the most brilliant on record. It is said that the ballroom in the mansion on Fifth avenue would accommodate 1000 people. It was Mrs. Astor who established the famous "400," her visiting list being confined to that number of names. In 1905, however, Mrs. Astor was said to have "let down the bars" when she invited 1200 persons to one of the most memorable social events ever given in New York. Mrs. Astor received her guests at these gatherings seated in a high-backed chair beneath a portrait of herself, painted by Carolus Duran. The Astor jewels were worn by Mrs. Astor on these occasions. It is said the Astor emeralds are the fiiest in the world.

William Astor, who died in Paris in 1892, took little part in the social activities his wife enjoyed. Mrs. Astor before marriage was Miss Caroline Schermerhorn, a daughter of Abraham Schermerhorn, a well-to-do merchant. She was married to William Astor on Sept. 23, 1853. John Jacob Astor was their only son. There were four daughters, two of them, Mrs. Ogilvie Haig and Mrs. Orme Wilson, are now living. The eldest daughter, Miss Emily Astor, who married J. J. Van Alen, died some years ago, as did Miss Helen Astor, who married James Roosevelt-Roosevelt.

James Kerr Is Dead.

James Kerr, Democratic national committeeman from Pennsylvania, who has been ill for several weeks, died at his summer home in New Rochelle, N. Y. His death followed an operation for liver trouble, when it was shown there was no surgical help for that.

Members of Mr. Kerr's family were summoned to his bedside. His sons, Walter B., Albert B., James, Jr., and Chester M., the last a junior at Yale, reached their father's side shortly before he died. Mrs. Kerr was also with her husband

Shot Dead From Ambush.

Grafton Starbuck, aged forty-five, a prominent miller of Gauley Bridge, near Charleston, W. Va., was shot and instantly killed as he was leaving his home by an unknown assassin, who was in ambush nearby. Mr. Starbuck was active in the recent fight against saloons in Fayette county, and it is said that his life had been threatened on this account. It is known that the murdered man has been afraid of trouble since the county has been "dry."

Girl Killed In a Tent.

A large stone, thrown over 200 yards by a quarry blast, caused the death of Dorothy Rhodes, sixteen years old, at St. Louis. She was lying in a tent 200 yards south of the city workhouse when the stone struck the tent's centerpole. The pole fell upon the girl and killed her.

Fell 235 Feet to Death.

Two foreigners met death at Jerome, Somerset county, Pa. They were about to descend a shaft to go to work on the night shift, when they fell 235 feet to the bottom. Mike Zerok, aged thirty-fire, was one of the men. The name of the other is not known.

Steals Girl and Weds Her.

After a battle, in which two men were killed, L. C. Edenfield, a prominent young man, gained possession of Miss Effie Carter, the fifteen-year-old daughter of the wealthiest man in Coffee county, Ga., hastened with her to a justice of the peace and made her his wife.

Edenfield and Miss Carter had been sweethearts for some months, but her parents objected to the marriage on account of her youth. To get Miss Carter away from Edenfield and prevent an elopement, she was sent by her parents to the home of her brother, John W. Carter, at Millwood, Ga.

The girl notified Edenfield of her whereabouts and expressed her willingness to elope if he would come for her. Accompanied by D. A. Wilson, Edenfield went to the home of the girl's brother and tried to steal her. He was discovered and a battle occurred in which Wilson was killed outright and A. J. Little, a friend of Carter, was so badly shot that he soon died.

While the fight was going on Miss Carter rushed from her brother's home to her swetheart. Edenfield put the girl in a carriage and hurried to the nearest magistrate and they were quickly married.

The bridegroom and his brother-in-law will be prosecuted for murder.

Prince Henry In Airship.

Prince Henry of Prussia spent several hours in the air as the guest of Count Zeppelin at Friedrichshafen, Germany, who made an ascension in his remodeled airship. Not only did the prince thoroughly enjoy his experience, but he sat at the steering wheel for many miles of the flight, guiding the movements of the craft and compelling it to execute all kinds of complicated manoeuvers.

Prince Henry's satisfaction at the great flight was unbounded, and he gave expression to it in a telegram which he sent to the emperor: "Under Zeppelin's guidance I felt just as safe as on my own flagship."

After manoeuvering above Lake Constance in full view of the city for some time, the airship made its way towards the Swiss frontier, disappearing in the direction of Tyrol. It returned to its moorings about sunset. Captain Mischke said that the prince was anxious to remain for a few more flights, but that he was uncertain whether his engagements would permit. The prince expressed himself as astonished to find that the lengthy body of the airship showed only the slightest vibration. He regarded the vertical steering gear as simply perfect.

Cashier Guilty of Embezzlement.

William Montgomery, who was the cashier of the Allegheny (Pa.) National bank until the discovery of a shortage in its funds of over $1,000,000 early last summer necessitated the closing of the institution was for the second time found guilty of embezzlement and abstraction of funds, his peculations in the two cases amounting to $613,000.

The case involved the abstraction of $144,000 worth of the bank's bonds, and, as in the first case Montgomery offered no testimony in defense.

Two indictments for forgery against Montgomery are pending in the county courts.

Every effort has been made by the prosecution and the bank's directors to learn from Montgomery what became of the money abstracted or who besides himself received the money, but the cashier has steadfastly refused to involve others, and it is generally believed that it was to prevent the possibility of others being dragged into the case that no defense was offered in the two cases.

Betrayed Black Hand—Both Arms Off.

With both his arms cut off below the elbows by members of a Black Hand gang he was believed to have betrayed, Villardo Dipitti appealed to the police at Newark, N. J., to protect him against any further vengeance.

Dipitti told the police he joined the Black Hand in Morethorn, W. Va., a mining settlement, last winter. In the spring he was accused of having betrayed some of the members of his gang.

He was enticed, he said, to St. Michael's, Pa., where he was seized and dragged into a shanty near the railroad. There one of the men, a doctor, cut off both his arms.

Bank Cashier's Account Short $549,884

The report of Receiver Griffin, of the People's bank, of Portsmouth, Va., showts a shortage in the accounts of Cashier Alexander B. Butt of $549,884. The ex-cashier is now serving a sentence of three years in the penitentiary upon a plea of guilty of misapplying the bank's funds. Commonwealth's Attorney Stewart has been petitioned by the depositors of the bank to have Butt returned upon the expiration of his term and prosecuted upon nineteen remaining indictments.

Decapitated By Red Hot Wire.

Erick Els was decapitated at the American Steel & Wire company's mills at Cleveland, O. Els was a wire drawer. While drawing the red hot wire it broke. The end struck him about the neck, and the wire, released from the tension, suddenly coiled about his neck. His neck was burned through in a few seconds by the hot wire, completely severing his head from his body.

Miss Elkins to Wed Dec. 1.

Henry Gassaway Davis, grandfather of Miss Katherine Elkins, is credited with a statement that the marriage of Miss Elkins and the Duke of the Abruzzi will take place at Hallieburst, the Elkins home, at Elkins, W. Va., probably Dec. 1.

Nero as an Art Lover.

One fact redeems to a certain extent the memory of an emperor whose name is held in abhorrence by young students of history. The fact is that, whenever excavations have been made in grounds known to have belonged to Nero, some genuine work of a Greek master has been sure to come to light. In other words, the only chance we have left of discovering lost masterpieces is to follow in the footsteps of Nero and search whatever building or site is known to have been inhabited by him—whether the golden house at Rome or the hunting box at Sublaqueum or the sea cottage at Antium.

Born in the last named place on Dec. 15, A. D. 37, he seems to have been possessed of a double nature, one half of which was kind, generous, poetic, artistic, musical, while the other was unspeakably depraved. Nothing could show better this contrast in his personality than a comparison between two portrait busts, still extant, the first taken soon after his accession to the throne, while still guiltless of dissipation, the other after a few years of shocking decadence and depravity. The account given by Suetonius of the first period of his career is quite charming. The youth appears to have been devoted, body and soul, to sport and art rather than to the ruling of the empire. —Rodolfo Lanciani in Putnam's and the Reader.

Arithmetic Made Easy.

The class in business arithmetic in one of the evening schools is made up wholly of men who wield the pickax and push the shovel during the day. These men are ambitious to improve their minds, and the fact that they give up their evenings to study shows that they appreciate the value of a trained mind. But they are pathetically stupid in some things.

"On the first evening," said the teacher, "I asked the class, 'How much is six times two?' There was no apparent desire to shirk the question, but no amount of head scratching or knitting of brows could bring forth an answer.

"'I'll put the question in another way,' said I. 'Suppose your boss is paying you at the rate of $2 a day, how much do you get at the end of a week's work?'

"Every man had his hand up. 'Twelve dollars,' said one in the first row.

"These men can think in dollars and cents quickly enough," said the teacher, "but figures are Greek to them."—New York Press.

Old Guinea Found.

While he was rambling along the banks of the Indian river, Harry Melson, of Millsboro, Del., found an old English gold guinea, bearing date 1630. The coin is said by local numismatists to be worth between $800 and $1200. As this section of Indian river is said to have been the stopping place of early colonists before they went to what is now Baltimore, the coin is believed to have been lost at that time.

Closed Pupil's Mouth With Plaster.

The case against Miss Edith Wirth, the Kansas City, Kan., school teacher, accused of cruelty because she stuck a pupil's lips together with court plaster, was dismissed by Prosecuting Attorney Taggart. Harvey Galloway, the nine-year-old boy, whose conversational propensities caused the teacher to punish him, has been taken out of the school by his parents.

Boulevard Between Pacific Coast Cities

T. H. Bellingham, former councilman of Tacoma, Wash., has a plan for a Tacoma-Seattle water view boulevard which he is taking up with the Good Roads and other associations. The road would run along a series of bluffs which afford a wonderful site for a boulevard. As for the practical plans, it is believed that property owners would be glad to donate the rights of way. The cost of construction would be met partially at least by popular subscription.

Forest Service and Good Roads.

Realizing that with thicker settlement and increasing use of the national forests good roads will become more and more a crying necessity, it has been arranged that the office of public roads of the department of agriculture shall co-operate with the forest service in drawing up plans for comprehensive systems of roads and trails in the national forests. Hitherto the funds allotted by congress to the forest service for permanent improvements on national forests have largely been used for road and trail building, but the amount is too small compared with the total area of the forests to make possible more than a small beginning. Building each year under the new arrangement can be done with reference to a carefully worked out plan, escaping the danger of undirected effort. The roads, trails, telephone lines and fire lines already constructed in national forests are proving of great value both in the work of fire protection and in serving the convenience of the public. The further this work can be carried the greater will be the usefulness of the forests to the surrounding regions. This is only one of the many ways in which the forest service is promoting the interests of the people.

Murdered and Thrown On R. R. Tracks

Pitts, Ga., Nov. 2. — Mystery surrounds the death here of Pleas Hall, whose body was found on the Seaboard Air line tracks near the Gulf Line Junction, with the head completely severed and with an ugly knife wound in the side. The coroner's jury decided that young Hall was murdered, and his body placed on the track to make his death appear accidental.

Photographic post cards of Mapleton scenery in large variety for sale at the Item office. View of Mapleton cemetery, during Memorial services, May 30, 1908, is included in the display. We have other post cards in great profusion at popular prices.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

The Latest Closing Prices In the Principal Markets.

PHILADELPHIA—WHEAT steady; winter extras, new, $3.75@3.90; Pennsylvania roller, clear, $4 @ 4.25; city mills, fancy, $5.75@5.90. RYE FLOUR steady; per bbl., $4.15@4.25. WHEAT steady; No. 2 red, western, $1.02½@103. CORN quiet; No. 2 yellow, local, 83@84c. OATS steady; No. 2 white, clipped, 53 @ 53½c.; lower grades, 52c. HAY steady; timothy, large bales, $14.50. POULTRY: Live steady; hens, 10@11c.; old roosters, 8c. Dressed firm; choice fowls, 14c.; old roosters, 10c. BUTTER steady; extra creamery, 30c. EGGS steady; selected, 32@34c.; nearby, 28c.; western, 29c. POTATOES steady; a 75 to 80c. per bushel. Sweet Potatoes, Eastern Shore, Va., per barrel, $1@1.25.

BALTIMORE—WHEAT dull; No. 2 spot, $1.04¾@1.05; steamer No. 2 spot, 99¼@99½c.; southern, 99¼c@$1.02¼. CORN firm; year, 66⅞@67½c. OATS steadier; white, No. 2, 52@52½c.; No. 3, 51@51½c.; No. 4, 50@50½c.; mixed, No. 2, 50½@51c.; No. 3, 49½@50. BUTTER firm; creamery separator extras, 28½@29c.; held, 21@22c.; 29@30c.; Maryland and Pennsylvania dairy prints 16½@17c. EGGS firm; fancy Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, 27c.; southern, 26c. per dozen.

Live Stock Markets.

PITTSBURG (Union Stock Yards)—CATTLE steady; choice, $5.75@; prime, $5.35@6.65. SHEEP steady; prime wethers, $4.10@4.25; cull and common, $1.50@2.50; lambs, $4@5.8; veal calves, $8@8.25. HOGS slow; prime heavies, $5@6.10; mediums, $5.35@5.80; heavy Yorkers, $5.60@5.70; light Yorkers $5.55@5.65; pigs $4.50@4.75; roughs $4.25@4.75.

NOVEMBER

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

McKELVEY & FIELDS.

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MOUNT UNION, PA.

L. L. PARKER, Local Solicitor, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

"Buy it at L. M. Dell's"

Going, Going, GONE!

The stock of old goods is being rapidly exhausted and new goods are being received almost daily. We are buying and keeping prices down.

We have some great bargains to offer in

SHOES

for men, women and children. These are standard goods—all sizes. The children need school shoes and you can save thirty to fifty per cent. by buying them here. Come and see the goods.

Patent medicines, time-tried remedies and the best of extracts at cut rate prices. Why not take advantage of such an opportunity.

A complete stock of groceries, tinware, notions, tobacco, cigars, etc.

L. M. DELL

MAPLETON DEPOT. - PENNA.

The Crystal Ball.

By Philip Kean.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

"The trouble with me," Antoinette announced, "is that I am too commonplace."

Charmian laughed, "You funny little thing!"

"I haven't any individuality," Antoinette insisted. "I dance pretty well and sing a little. I have a fairly good complexion. I know how to do my hair, but when other girls scintillate I'm in the shadow. What I need is to be different."

"What you need is to be your own dear self," Charmian stated. "Everybody loves you."

"Everybody doesn't," Antoinette contradicted. "At least"— She stopped suddenly.

"Well, Dickie does," Charmian teased. "You know you are the only girl in the world to Dickie Beveridge, and Dickie's the salt of the earth."

"Oh, Dickie!" Antoinette flared. "Dickie's as insignificant as I am. He has a nice little figure and a nice little way of saying things, but there isn't anything great or grand about him."

"Who wants to be great or grand?" Charmian questioned.

"I do." Antoinette sat up among the pink couch cushions. "I want to be distinctive, Charmian."

"In what way?" Charmian's eyes were smiling as she lounged in the big chair by the open fire, for the October days were cool.

"Well, like you, for example." Antoinette said—"your red-gold hair and your gray eyes and your black lashes and your way of wearing things. Now, what would I look like in that black kimono you have on? With its gold figures it gives you an atmosphere of mystery—like a seeress or something."

Charmian laughed again. "Dear girl," she said, "it's much better to be a woman than a seeress."

"That's all very well for you to say," Antoinette grumbled. "You have a voice like a siren."

"Oh, Toinette," Charmian protested, "a seeress and a siren! I'd so much rather be just a woman and lovable and precious like you."

Antoinette dimpled and then sighed. "But I'm not lovable to everybody."

Charmian reached over and took one of the small, plump hands in hers. "Now, who is that sigh for, baby?" she demanded. "And who doesn't love you?"

"Otis Singleton," said Antoinette unexpectedly.

Charmian's eyes returned to the fire with an unfathomable expression.

"So it is Otis Singleton?" she said softly.

"Yes," Antoinette nodded. "I think he is perfectly fine, Charmian. But he doesn't pay a particle of attention to me. And I am positively tongue tied when I try to talk to him. Do you feel that way?"

Charmian smiled inscrutably. "Not exactly," she murmured.

"Of course you don't," Antoinette went on. "You're not commonplace, and I am not going to be any more. I am going to create an atmosphere. Otis is interested in occult things, and there's that crystal ball that father brought from India."

She rose, crossed to a table and brought back the translucent sphere which gave out opal flashes as it caught the autumn sunlight.

"Father says the queer men over there used to gaze in it," Antoinette explained, "and tell what had been and what would be."

"How strange!" said Charmian, handling it curiously.

"I am going to fit up the den," Antoinette recited as she flung herself once more among the cushions, "with dark, mysterious hangings, with a dado of peacock feathers, and a bust of Pallas over the door, and a black cat on the hearth, and I'm going to dress myself in a smoke colored gown, with a snake bracelet, and I'm going to put the crystal ball in the middle of my teakwood table and tell fortunes. And after awhile everybody will say, 'How interesting!' and then I won't feel so insignificant, and perhaps Otis will come, and—now, Charmian, what's the matter?"

For the other girl was laughing uncontrollably.

"Oh, you funny child!" she gasped.

"It's not a laughing matter," Antoinette reproved her. She reached over and took the crystal ball from her friend and gazed into it. "It shows me a great singer crowned with laurels," she said.

Charmian snatched the ball from her. "Don't," she cried; "don't prophesy fame for me! Tell me of a future of love and marriage and home. I've been so lonely all my life."

The young girl laid her cheek against that of her friend. "But you know I love her, Charmian," she said.

"You precious child!" was the grateful response, and after that there was a long silence.

Then Antoinette said, "But I'm going to fix up the den, and I'm going to invite Otis Singleton."

"Better invite Dickie," Charmian urged.

"I shall never invite Dickie again," Antoinette stated. "He always asks me to marry him."

"And are you sure you don't love him—sure?" The older girl's gaze was compelling.

"Well," Antoinette hesitated, "I do like Dickie, Charmian, but when I think what a commonplace couple we would make"—

"You would make a dear couple," Charmian stated, "and your laughter and brightness are not for such men as Otis Singleton."

"Why not?"

"Otis needs a woman who has suffered as he has suffered. He has had a hard life and a lonely one—a life like mine, Antoinette." She caught herself up quickly and glanced at her friend. But Antoinette was absorbed in her plans.

"Anyhow, I'm going to invite him and read his fortune in the crystal ball. Who knows but he will find his fate?" And she flew up to her own room to dress.

All the week that followed Antoinette was busy transforming the den into an abode of black art. Charmian, watching somewhat wistfully, made invaluable suggestions.

"I shall never fit into it as you would," Antoinette said one morning despairingly. "I'm too chubby. I hate that word, Charmian, but it fits me. And it fits Dickie Beveridge. He proposed again last night, and he looked like a little fat Cupid, oh, dear!" And she smiled ruefully.

"Marry him," was Charmian's prompt suggestion, "and don't think any more of Otis Singleton."

"But Otis is so fine and splendid," Antoinette protested.

"Yes, he is fine and splendid," Charmian repeated, and something in her tone made Antoinette stare.

"Oh, my goodness!" she said to herself later as she fed the black cat on the hearth to get her accustomed to her new environment. "Goodness, I came near making an awful mistake. And, after all, I simply couldn't live without Dickie."

So she sent for him that very afternoon, and he came, beaming.

"Do you really mean what you said over the telephone," he demanded—"that you'll marry me, Antoinette?"

Antoinette nodded. "I've been a little goose, Dickie," she said briefly as she let him hold the tips of her fingers, "and now I want to talk about Charmian."

Two heads being better than one, Antoinette emerged from the interview radiant.

"Your brains aren't chubby if your body is," was the praise she bestowed upon Dickie, "and I never should have thought of that way of bringing them together."

"He loves her desperately," Dickie said, "but he thinks she is wedded to her career. He told me once that he wouldn't dare ask such a woman to share his moderate income."

"And she is longing to share it, only, of course, a woman has to wait until a man asks her. Oh, well"—and Antoinette smiled on her chubby squire ecstatically—"oh, well, Dickie, we shall see what we shall see!"

Two nights later Otis Singleton, coming into the transformed den, with an amused smile curving his lips, found a small, plump seeress in smoke colored crape, with jade ornaments at her neck and on her wrists, presiding over the crystal ball, which was mounted on a silver dragon.

"So this is the new fad," he said as he seated himself.

Antoinette shook her head at him. "It's not a fad," she said. "This crystal ball has told me some things lately that have almost made me shiver, and the role of prophetess has been forced upon me."

Otis threw his head back and laughed heartily. "Antoinette, you are a glorious little fraud," he said, "but that ball is wonderful." And he reached out his hand to take it.

But Antoinette's white hands waved him back.

"Let me read what it says," she murmured softly, "and you will think it still more wonderful."

Otis lounged in his big chair lazily.

"Proceed," he said, then teasingly, "Have you told Dickie's fortune?"

Antoinette nodded. "Dickie is to marry a plump blond on the 14th of December, and he is to live happy ever after."

Otis sat up and stared.

"By Jove, you don't mean that you've really said 'Yes' at last?" he gasped.

Antoinette smiled. "I see that you recognize the small, plump blond," she murmured.

Then for a time she was silent, gazing into the depths of the crystal ball. At last her voice came faintly. "I see a woman in white"—

"Blond or brunette?" skeptically.

"She is neither fair nor dark," went on the voice. "Her hair is a crown of red gold, and she is very tall. At her feet is a wreath of laurel."

All the indifference had left Singleton's face. "Charmian," he breathed.

"Now the crystal is clouded," the voice went on, "but in the dimness I can still see the shadowy figure in white. She tramples on the laurel wreath, but her hand is on her heart. She seems to say, 'I want not fame, but love.'"

Otis' hand came down heavily over the ball. "You are making it up," he accused.

The little lady's eyes met his steadily. "I am not making it up."

"You mean that it is true?"

"As true as that Dickie and I are going to be married, Otis."

So seriously did she say it that Singleton stood up with a quick laugh of resolution. "Where is she?" he demanded.

"In the library," said Antoinette. "But, oh, Otis, if she should even guess how I told your fortune!"

"She can't guess," he said. "I'll tell her you saw money bags and a rich widow."

And with that he was gone, while the seeress in smoke color flew down the hall to hunt up her chubby cherub.

"And, oh, Dickie," she said as they took refuge in the breakfast room, "I expect she's saying 'Yes' this very minute!"

"And all because of the crystal ball," was Dickie's comment as he folded her in his fond embrace.

Grange Day at Chautauqua.

This notable summer resort on Chautauqua lake sets apart one day for the meeting of Patrons from all western New York. The meeting will occur this year Aug. 22. And in addition to the regular programme of the Chautauqua institution there will be a special meeting for young men. This meeting will be addressed by professors from Cornell Agricultural college and representatives from the state grange on the general topic, "What the Farm Offers to Young Men." The institution gives free admission on this day to young men from the various granges in Chautauqua county on the recommendation of their master. In the afternoon there will be a grange lecturers' conference. The programme by the institution for that day will be interesting and will include an address by Rev. Dr. MacArthur of New York city.

A new grange tent will be erected on the New York state fair grounds at Syracuse. The size will be 60 by 100 feet. State Master Godfrey will be on hand all the week to welcome Patrons. There will be a literary programme in the Woman's building on Grange day, which occurs on Sept. 16.

The Founder of Christian Endeavor.

I have never met a man so thoroughly devoted to a single purpose as Dr. Clark. That is, I think, the secret of his abounding success. He will take his family and a few close friends off for a canoe ride and a jolly picnic and excursion on the river Charles that bends its romantic waters around the hill upon which his house stands. In the midst of the merry games the gentlemen will be drawn aside for a half hour's quiet talk over "our work." Eight or ten of us will tear ourselves away from the office for a hard earned two weeks in the Maine wilderness. Scarcely a day must pass, however, without its earnest conference under the pines and prayers breathed out into the great solitude for God's blessing upon the millions of Endeavorers. I have seen him in all moods, and Christian Endeavor is uppermost in them all.

Jealous at every point for the cause of the young folks, Dr. Clark is singularly forgetful of himself. A plan is as good coming from some one else as from his own mind—if it is a good plan. It is a strange sight to see him preside over a conference of workers, the least talkative and aggressive of them all, watching and listening with perfect modesty and putting forth his own voice with hesitation, yet almost without exception his are the views that prevail. Probably no man on earth has so wide a knowledge of the world's religious denominations or is honored by so many ministers of all faiths, who have come to be his personal friends. Similarly he is an American of Americans, though he was born in Canada, but he is at home in all lands and is in the truest sense a citizen of the world.—Amos R. Wells in Irish Endeavorer.

Hard Work Never Kills.

It is a mistaken idea that hard work kills. Hard work never kills. If an individual gets plenty of sleep and takes good care of his constitution, he is in shape to do hard work. The man who makes most in the business world is the man that works hardest, not necessarily doing the most things with his hands, but doing the most things with his brain. The more you do with your brain the less your hands have to do. It needs hard work to make a success, but you mustn't let worry mix in with your hard work. Hard work brings success, but to do hard work the machinery must be in good order.—Irish Endeavorer.

In Chile.

Dr. Clark found seven Christian Endeavor societies in Chile in his recent tour of South America—one English speaking and six Spanish.

There will be no meeting at Thousand Islands this year because no concession in railroad rates could be secured.

GOOD HIGHWAY HELPS

How to Solve the Problem of Clean Roadsides.

DESTROY NOXIOUS WEEDS.

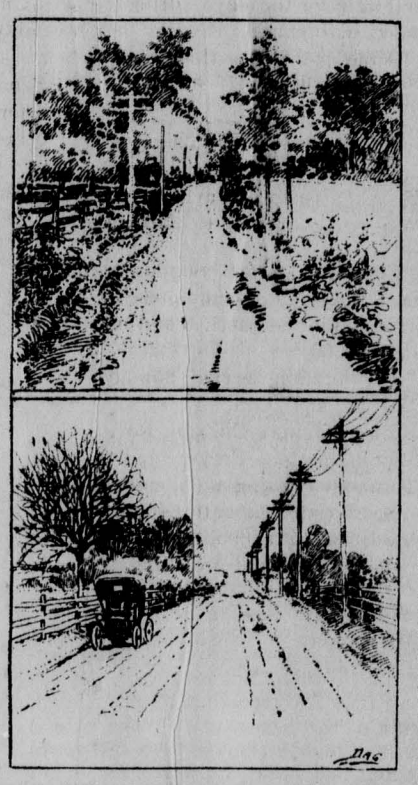
Build Good Fences In Front of Farms. Use the Drag and Harrow Until Cold Weather—Tip on Improving Sand Roads.

It is encouraging to see the attention that is being paid to good roads all through the United States. Various state organizations are taking the matter up, national conventions are being held, and an international meeting was recently called to convene in France. Everything points toward better highways, better facilities for marketing crops and better conditions for the farmer.

A good road brings one nearer to his neighbors, nearer to his church and school and nearer to his market. The time will soon come when one will speak of a farm as being ten minutes distant from town rather than two miles. The popularity which the automobile is rapidly acquiring among farmers will promote this good roads movement.

In line with this movement the following suggestions on the improvement of roads are of value:

There is a splendid opportunity for the individual to help the good work along by taking care of the roads in



HOW WEEDS DESTROY THE APPEARANCE OF A ROAD.

front of his own farm. There is no surer method than to take pride in the road that goes past your door. D. Ward King began his successful road drag campaign in this way. It has spread from a little Missouri town to all parts of the world.

There is one line of road improvement that is more easily carried on than any other and consequently is more frequently overlooked. Every roadway can be kept free from noxious weeds with comparatively little labor if the matter is taken up promptly. Each weed that matures bares a more prolific crop of seed than its predecessor. If the fence corners and the roadside are kept free it will be an easy matter to exterminate the undesirable weed pests which are coming to be a decided problem. If you cannot drag your road you can at least have regard for your adjacent field to keep the weeds from growing along the roadside.

When time, labor and money have been expended upon the beds of country roads and highways there is the hope of compensation in the way of improvement.

If the farmer west of the Mississippi is blessed with a good road leading to and from his farm, why shouldn't he pay some attention to the roadside?

There are instances where he has an excuse. A rank growth of weeds and briers may be more pleasing to look at than the fence they hide, but where land is worth $50 or more per acre he forfeits that excuse. A good, well constructed fence along the highway will arouse a certain amount of pride, which acts as an incentive to get busy with the scythe and ax and clean up.

Many county supervisors and members of the Iowa Good Roads association are advocating the building of a good highway fence, one which will be an effectual guard against trespass and add beauty to the landscape as the real solution of the clean roadside problem.

Most of the road tax has been worked out. Presumably country roads will need no further attention until next summer, but they do just the same. They must be harrowed, dragged and leveled continuously until frozen solid. This is easy; this is important. Neglect it and the vast amount of work and money expended will be largely wasted. This is the weakness of the present system of road management in the middle west. The work is not economically done. There has been some improvement of late years, but not much. Let the farmers help by dragging and harrowing newly made or repaired roads until cold weather.

A good way to improve a sand road is to spread a coating of clay over it with a manure spreader.

THE GRANGE

Conducted by
J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y.,
Press Correspondent New York State Grange

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Once They Were Numerous, but Comparatively Few Now.

From the excellent report of the committee on co-operation of the New Hampshire state grange we take the following paragraph: The writer argues that the grange stores just filled their mission and then went out of business to a large extent. During the early days of the order its members gave special attention to the business side of the grange. "Co-operative action was undertaken in buying and selling, and a great many co-operative stores were opened. The fact that few of these stores were long lived has been urged as showing that such co-operation was not successful. It is true that some failed because of incompetent management, but generally speaking these stores, which marked a brief period of transition, proved a triumph for the principle they represented. Previous to the period of their establishment the farmers have been struggling for existence, while the middlemen—that is, the tradesmen in the towns—have been prospering amazingly. At the close of the period the farmers were growing wealthy in comparison, while the tradesmen were engaged in a fierce competitive battle for a livelihood. The day of large profits in the retail business had passed forever, and as the farmers could then afford to deal with the tradesmen again the co-operative stores disappeared, leaving their object fully accomplished."

TAXING AGRICULTURE.

National Master Bachelder Would Exempt Growing Crops.

From an address by National Master Bachelder before the national conference on taxation at Columbus, O., we make the following quotation:

"From whatever point of view the taxation of farm products is considered, the conclusion seems to me to be inevitable that such taxation has no redeeming features by which it can be justified, and I would most respectfully submit to this conference for its consideration the proposition that the public welfare would be advanced by adopting generally some of the exemptions of farm property now contained in the laws of the several states so that the following property should be exempted in all the states:

"First.—All growing crops and all crops for a short period after harvesting.

"Second.—All animals raised for food purposes under a certain age.

"Third.—All farm work animals should be declared to be tools of industry and brought within the exemptions now granted to tools, and the value of tool exemptions should be expanded so as to include the value of such work animals.

"These exemptions, operating on all alike, would benefit all the consumers of the country as well as farmers, thus including the entire population."

Developing Leadership.

Miss Jennie Buel, secretary of Michigan state grange, very truly says that one of the great demonstrations of organization among farmer folk in the past forty years has been the discovery and turning to account of leaders among themselves. Pre-eminent leaders, it is perhaps true, are born, not made. But many who might be real leaders never develop the ability, and many others never are given the right bent. Their natural aggressiveness runs riot or to waste on worthless ends. It is not led out and schooled to logical accomplishments.

The grange steps in right here and offers the plan, the experience and the incentive to the proper development of leadership. More than this, it is the mission of the grange to do this. It is a feature of grange opportunity that presents itself as a privilege rather than as a duty. However, the perception of this privilege does not usually come in the primary grades of associated work. But when this opportunity of helping human lives blossom and discover themselves is once realized it is found to have a rare quality of enjoyment and satisfaction.

Some men are so unsophisticated that they can't tell the difference between love and hay fever.